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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 10, 1873.---WITH SUPPLEMENT. NO. 206.

FIRST EDITION.

FEARFUL SCENE.

Two Murderers on Trial Make a Desperate Attempt to Escape From the Court Room.

BALTIMORE, May 9.—On the night of January 24 last, Mrs. Mary Ann Lamphier, an aged lady, was murdered in this city, and her home robbed of several hundred dollars, during the absence of her husband. Some time afterwards Joshua Nicholson, who married a grand-daughter of Mrs. Lamphier, and Thomas R. Whalen, a cousin, were arrested, charged with the murder, and indicted. The case was removed to the Circuit Court of Anne Arundel, and the trial commenced at Annapolis on Wednesday last, but on the way from the State and defense was concluded yesterday afternoon. During the trial Deputy Marshal Frey and Chief Detective Cole, of this city, testified to a confession of the murder made by prisoner Nicholson. When the court opened at Annapolis this morning eyes that when the call of Nicholson was entered it was found that he had worked the iron off of his cell window, and that he was brought into Court with Nicholson and the trial was proceeded with. Dr. Foster, counsel for the defense, closing argument, when Nicholson suddenly sprang from the prisoner's box, and rushing at Deputy Marshal Frey, struck him a terrible blow over the head with a heavy piece of iron wrapped in a stocking. Nicholson also sprang out of the prisoners' box and rushed towards Frey, when on instantaneously melee ensued. The scene was fearful and startling. Deputies Pinkney and Shafer rushed to the rescue of Marshal Frey to protect him from the murderous assault of Nicholson, and to secure the two criminals. Nicholson was struck on the head and nearly cut, the blood streaming over his face. Marshal Frey, though severely wounded, was able to assist in subduing the prisoners, both of whom were soon overpowered and handcuffed. The jury in the case had returned into Court at the time the melee was ended, and given to the world their verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree.

CASUALTIES.

Death by Drowning.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LA GRANGE, O., May 9, 1873.

A young man named Jacob Johnson, aged eighteen, while engaged in rafting logs at Meigs, four miles above this place, fell of the boat and was drowned, at about eight o'clock this morning. He was five feet six inches in height, light complexion, in his shirt sleeves and wearing blue cadet pants; also hand leathers on. A reasonable reward will be paid to any person finding the body and communicating to his father, John Johnson, La Grange, Jefferson county, Ohio.

Carpenter Seriously Injured.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Pa., May 9, 1873.

A man named William Dungan was very seriously injured this afternoon. He was employed as carpenter on a new building on the premises of the Washington and Canton Railroad Company, near Railroad. They were repairing Sugar Hill tressle, about three miles west of here, and when raising a heavy timber in place, it struck a wire, hitting the head and shoulders. His injuries are very severe.

Missing Man Found Drowned.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SPRINGFIELD, O., May 9, 1873.

On Thursday last a young man named Emanuel Dean disappeared in a mysterious manner, since which nothing had been heard from him until last night, when his body was found in the Mad river, about three miles below here. From the condition of the body it is supposed that he had been in the water some time.

Freight Train Off the Track—Conductor and Roadmaster Killed.

HARTFORD, CONN., May 9.—Two cars of a freight train on the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad were thrown from the track at Tolle's station, near Windsor, this afternoon, killing the conductor, George F. Bradley, and roadmaster, A. M. Bates, and injuring P. White, assistant conductor, was badly hurt.

Cause of the Death of Chief Justice Chase.

NEW YORK, May 9.—Dr. Perry says the first cause of Judge Chase's death was the rupture of one of the cerebral arteries, the utmost rush of blood towards the left side of the head, and the exhaustion of the brain. Paralysis of the left side followed. During the last twelve hours of his life there was no evidence of vitality except labored breathing. Dr. Perry further says that from all he could learn of those who were present during the blood vessel broke and flooded the brain. The patient sat eight consciousness occasionally during the day, but generally a great stupor and drowsiness. Dr. Rotenal said the brain was terribly injured by the bursting of the blood vessel. Dr. Hunter Mc-Guire said the cause was the compression of the brain. Dr. Clark, after describing Judge Chase's condition when he was taken with the fatal attack, said he suffered no pain and died an easy death.

Cattle Thieves on the Rio Grande.

BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS, May 9.—Yesterday morning a party of seven heavily armed men, with Winchester rifles drove a large lot of stolen cattle across the Rio Grande into Mexico, fifteen miles below here. While the animals were feeding the river a farmer on the opposite side of the river, seeing them, went to his house to get a gun to bring back to his home. A messenger was dispatched to Fort Brown and a party of cavalry started in pursuit, reaching the crossing an hour after the last of the cattle had crossed into Mexico. The cavalry on this side made every effort to overtake the thieves but without success.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The funeral services of the late Bishop Hellenbach took place at Cincinnati yesterday, in accordance with the arrangements heretofore announced. Ten clergymen and sixteen laymen acted as pall-bearers.

Lindquist, the murderer, under sentence of death at Morristown, N. J., refused to see his friend, and is trying to starve himself to death before Thursday next, the day fixed for his execution.

The New York Assembly has passed a resolution appropriating $5,000 for a full length portrait of Alexander Hamilton, to be placed in the Governor's room of the Capitol.

The New York Cotton Exchange yesterday received by telegraph the following additional cotton reports from the south, to take stock of the new company.

A man, whose name is supposed to be Paul Birch, committed suicide yesterday at Cincinnati, by jumping into the river from the suspension bridge, a distance of seventy-five feet.

Edward C. B. Garcia, Consul General of Uruguay, was arrested at New York yesterday, on a charge of defrauding a ship building firm of Boston of $10,000.

Legal tenders outstanding yesterday $351,308,980. Application for letters of administration on the estate of Stephen H. Barras, author of the Star Spangled Banner, was made at New York yesterday, but opposed by the counsel for Hiram B. Barras, brother of deceased, who is on his way from San Francisco. Adjournment of ten days granted. Alfred M., John M. and W. M. Barras are also claimants to the estate.

It is now said that the Judges of the New York Supreme Court, General Term, who have denied stock ex's motion for a new trial, will not reconsider him, pending the decision of the Court of Appeals, to which case must next be taken.

The annual meeting of the National Temperance Society was held at New York yesterday. Wm. E. Dodge was elected President and J. N. Stearns Corresponding and Recording Secretary. The annual report, for the year ending $30,382; expenses $9,832. Resolutions were adopted appealing to Congress to prohibit the importation of foreign liquor into and throughout the country and to pass a general law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in the United States.

The New York gambling saloons, of all classes were closed Thursday night, in anticipation of action by the police authorities.

The steamship Arragon, from Bristol, and New York, from Bremen, arrived at New York yesterday.

Arrangements have been made for the establishment of a home for colored people of this State, to be called the Reform Almshouse.

The clothing establishment of P. C. Evans on East Water street, Milwaukee, was yesterday partially damaged to the extent of $5,000 by fire. The fire was extinguished before any material damage was done to the building.

One of the most counterfeiters arrested at Little Rock, Ark., yesterday, brought evidence implicating a number of persons in the southern part of that State.

Jas. Reid, one of the oldest members of the Board of Trade, of Chicago, died yesterday.

The Northwestern Associated Press has completed its arrangements with the Western Union Telegraph Company to have the use of the Board of Directors' room at 2 P. M. White, of Davenport, President.

Bishop Lee, of Delaware, last night at Christ Church, Cincinnati, preached the funeral sermon of the late Bishop Hellenbine, taking as his text the thirty-ninth chapter of Job, seventh and eighth verses. The audience was moderately large.

Barry Ware, of Point au Quatine, Iberville parish, Louisiana, yesterday received five thousand dollars gold from the Louisiana Fair Association on the sapling grain in the recent lottery.

Lieutenant Harris, wounded in the recent fight with the Modocs, is reported standing rapidly and is thought cannot recover.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Consulting With the President.

Louisiana and Indian Affairs.

CREDIT MOBILIER SECRETS

Their Probable Revelation.

Increased Revenue from Cigars.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9, 1873.

Consulting with the President.

Secretary Estecon, Postmaster General Creswell, General Sherman, Attorney General Williams, Assistant Secretary Davis and Secretary Richardson had interviews with the President this evening. There was an informal conversation on the situation in Louisiana and the Indian country. It is understood that no decisive action was taken on either subject.

The Death of Oakes Ames

has given rise to considerable speculation in political circles here in regard to the unrevealed secrets of the Credit Mobilier speculation. During the gentle examination to which he was subjected by the committee of Congress last winter, a large amount of information came out inadvertently, showing that the real object mention were lost a very small portion of the grave which might have been made public to the anxiety of sundry prominent members of Congress pending the investigation, substantiated this impression. It was Mr. Ames's desire, as the story had been forced upon him, merely to say enough to establish the veracity of his statements, and even then he endeavored to act with charity for others leaving here for his home after the adjournment. Mr. Ames remarked that he intended to make such a disposition of the memoranda and accounts representing the secret Motive transactions of the Credit Mobilier, so that after his death the appearance which had been brought him by some of the parties implicated, might be dissipated and his character vindicated. That famous memorandum book, which he treasured so carefully, will now be an interesting document. There is no doubt these papers are in other hands, and in time, according to Mr. Ames's statement, may be made public. Should this come to pass, the second instalment of the Credit Mobilier scandal will far surpass in interest those published in the late Congress, implicated, were by no means few.

Interest on Called Five-Twenties.

In accordance with the law the interest on the fifty millions of five twenties of 1862, called in by the Secretary of the Treasury on March 1st, will cease on June 1st. So far not more than a half a million of these bonds have been presented at the Treasury.

The Louisiana Situation.

The following telegram from Gov. Kellogg to Wm. H. Clark, of this city, dated at New Orleans, to-day, shows the condition of affairs in that distracted State of Louisiana. The Governor says:

"Mounted State militia have formed a junction with Judge E. Dubuclet, surrounding his force. I believe the difficulty there is at an end. Have arrived every point."

Revenue from Cigars.

A comparative statement of the revenue from cigars in several of the leading tobacco districts shows the following increase for the first six months of the fiscal year of 1873: Philadelphia, First and Second Districts, $1,196,310; New York, Fifth and Third Districts, $15,120,519; Cincinnati, $4,994,666; Wheeling, $1,120,866.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9, 1873.

IN MOURNING.

The Treasury Department and office of the Attorney General are to-day draped in mourning, in respect to the memory of the late Chief Justice Chase.

POSTAL CONVENTION.

The additional Postal Convention between the United States and England was signed to-day by the Postmaster General and the Belgian Minister in this city. It will take effect July 1st, reducing the single rate of letter postage in closed mails via England, from 24 cents per half ounce to 12 cents per half ounce rate for letters sent by direct steamers. A line is now running between Philadelphia and Antwerp, and another between New York and Havre. New York soon, by either of which the single rate to Belgium will be reduced from 24 to 12 cents after July first.

GEN. CANBY'S REMAINS.

General Sherman received the following dispatch last night:

PORTLAND, OREGON, May 8, 1873.

To General W. T. Sherman, Washington:

MRS. Canby is very feeble. Has not yet left her room. She will leave on the next steamer for San Francisco, with Captain Perry, who has charge of Canby's remains. The remains will be interred at Indianapolis. MRS. Canby will then go with Captain Hawkins to Detroit.

R. MAYNE,
Department Quartermaster General.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. SHERIDAN.

General Sherman received the following dispatch last night:

CHICAGO, May 9.—Yesterday, in some respects, was the great day of the musical festival, inasmuch as the interest was concentrated upon two things, the chorus singing of the public schools and the admirable rendering of the Ninth Symphony, culminating in a rapturous encore and applause for the author, Thomas. But in the manner of attraction, entertainment and attendance, to-day has excelled any preceding day. About five thousand persons attended the matinee, and in the evening the vast auditorium was crowded, each apparently with increased interest in the great musical event. At eight o'clock to-night, the house being filled, the Executive Committee proceeded to sell further tickets, and closed the doors against thousands of persons who sought admission. At the intermission was given up largely to orchestral music, interspersed with songs and pieces from Wm. Carl and Messrs. Rudolphsen, Varley and Whitney. "The Pilgrim's Life" and "Tell Mother Tom and Seraphim" were repeated by the chorus with better effect than when first sung.

Though all the chief attraction was the First Walpurg a Night, by Mendelssohn. This, like the Ninth Symphony, had been rendered with great pleasure, the difficulties in the way of its execution having awakened interest not unlike that produced with the Beethoven piece. A second rehearsal had been achieved in this than was attained last night. Mr. Thomas caused it to be sung at faster time than at any rehearsal, but the chorus sang with singular precision and force, and impressed the audience as before by the grandeur of the effect. The solos by Miss Kasey and Messrs Varley, Rudolphsen and Whitney were participated, Rudolphsen acquitting himself in the finale, where some hold calls for his appearance. The Thirty-third Psalm, by Schneider, was then sung by Rudolphsen. The remainder of the exercises with the exception of the Hallelujah chorus, was cut was rendered with powerful effect, and so it best.

At the conclusion of the first part of the programme, Hon. George F. Davis appeared on the platform and announced that the Executive Committee who sent that in view of the success which had now crowned this effort, the delight it had afforded our people, the great profit experienced in refining public taste, and the advantages of making Chicago the center of musical influence in the department of music, a strong desire had been expressed that this festival should become an annual affair. This announcement was received by tremendous applause. When this subsided the Hon. George Davis, on motion, signed by a large number of prominent citizens and addressed to the Executive Committee, thanking and congratulating them, for the energy and ability with which they had conducted the enterprise, and expressing a wish that the necessary steps be taken to make the festival a permanent institution. He then asked the audience if this was the sentiment and desire, to which they responded with a unanimous aye.

Col. George Ward Nichols, President of the Festival, appeared and thanked the gentlemen for whom Judge Matthews had spoken for their kind sentiments, recognizing at the same time the congestion of the Executive. Hand the more and to Mr. Thomas and all assisting, and closed by calling for the citizens who had rendered them such generous support.

Col. Nicholson remarks were followed by great applause, which had hardly subsided before Isabella Hauser made her appearance on the platform in the whole audience appeared to rise and demand his appearance. Arrival Judge Mr. Thomas advanced into and upon the stand, which was the signal for applause far more tumultuous than had greeted him the night before. At the appearance avalanche gracefully tendered him. The ball flung with the cheers of thousands of men, while from the gallery and parquette ladies joined in waving handkerchiefs and clapping hands. The audience would not be satisfied with bows from Mr. Thomas, but compelled Mr. Thomas to re-direct the stand, which had been, early in the evening, the battle-ground between rival factions for the ladies, trimmed with evergreens and flowers, and upon which a floral harp now stood, and sat to the left of the conductor's desk. Mr. Thomas bowed his head in response to them but that it was impossible.

The first at Haverford Park, which was to close the series of concerts, has been unannounced on account of the weather, and a matinee performance will be given to-morrow. The programme to consist of some of the whose festival, in which all who had participated since the commencement will engage.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

CHICAGO, May 9, 1873.

As we expected, the performance on Tuesday evening did not commence promptly at the appointed time. The early hour appointed for the commencement precluded the possibility of so vast an audience assembling promptly, and even when a full house was experienced by passing the entrance gate. The doors were closed at the commencement of the opening chorus, after which a few moments were allowed for the late comers to be seated. For, as Mr. Thomas wisely remarked, the musical portion, the orchestra and organ strike the majestic harmony of the opening chorus, "We Praise Thee, O God," there is no use in vainly fostering to mar the pleasure of those who have assembled to participate in the occasion. To attempt a description of the rendition of the great chorus, the solo song and chorus, "All the Gods Are Mighty," by Handel, "The Lord Reigneth, Let Earth Be Glad," we will not, they were but preparatory to the grand Hallelujah Chorus by Handel and Beethoven, the most gorgeous of the choruses, from the grand harmonic chords of contending forces rapidly changing movement particularly noticeable in the deep soprano and bass and tenors in the words "Conquering Hero Comes," and the grand and inspiring clos

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1873.

There is some talk of starting another National prohibition movement. We think the proposition unwise. If temperance, or prohibition, which is the object really aimed at, were the only question agitating the public mind; or to be settled at any elections, the formation of a party in its interest might be in order, and we should all be compelled to take sides upon it one way or the other. This is not the case, however, and hence the movement must necessarily prove impracticable.

The New York Legislature has passed a Local Option bill which remands to each village, town and city in the State the right to decide whether distilled and malt liquors shall be sold in the limits of the municipality voting on the question. The matter will come up for decision at the next November election. The amendment will probably have comparatively plain sailing in some of the rural districts, but a hard road to travel in the populous cities, and especially New York and Brooklyn.

It looks a little singular that of the committee of seven appointed to prepare the address of the Producers' and Consumers' Convention in New York, there should not be one from Iowa or Illinois, the States most deeply interested in the movement, and where the agitation has been most profound. Four were from New York and Massachusetts, and one from Michigan, one from Wisconsin, and one from Kansas. It is pretty clear that the control of the meeting passed into other hands than those which designed it.

During the past nine months there have been exported from the port of New York 6,000,000 sides of sole leather—an amount unprecedented in the annals of the trade. Notwithstanding this large exportation, English dealers are reported to have but little stock, and the drain of next year promises to be even greater than that of the present. Now that American leather has gained a foothold in European markets, what was at first deemed an experiment will no doubt turn out to be a considerable item in balancing our foreign importations.

There is no question of the fact that the personal and intellectual partiality of Charles Francis Adams for that late Secretary Seward, made him, in his recent oration on the life and character of that statesman, unjust alike to President Lincoln and Mr. Seward's Cabinet associates. It is understood that the surviving members of the Cabinet propose to publish a statement refuting a number of Mr. Adams's allegations. The idea, it is said, was suggested by the late Chief Justice Chase, who, had he lived, would have signed the paper also.

"So much the worse for the facts," exclaimed Talleyrand, upon being informed that there were dead against certain pet views which he had long held—"the theory itself is invulnerable." When the new French tariff law went into effect, the free-traders predicted that it would work irretrievable ruin. But it now appears from official returns that not only were the expectations of the Minister of Finance, in proposing the new duties, justified, but the receipts from indirect taxes during the first quarter of the year have actually exceeded his estimates by some fifteen millions of francs. This, however, in the estimation of these ever-wise political economists, in no sense affects the free trade argument—in the abstract. Only, "So much the worse for the facts."

Cowlerv infirmity of moral purpose is not infrequently conjoined with the clearest intellectual perspicacity. Here is the Buffalo *Courier*, for instance, a straight-out Democratic paper, which, in the course of an article strongly condemnatory of the proposition, made by some lukewarm contemporaries, for an abandonment of the Democratic name, says:

> *"A single conspicuous, decisive act of political virtue that could fairly be credited to the Democracy, would turn to obvious foolishness all the shallow talk in which our Liberal friends are so fond of indulging."*

Just so. And when we see a man succeed in performing the feat of lifting himself from the ground by the straps of his boots, we shall look to see this "decisive act" accomplished. But not until then.

The present Constitution of Ohio prohibits special legislation, and the creation of corporations by special acts. All laws are required to be general. Yet the Legislature of that State, which has just adjourned, sat 125 days, or nearly a month longer than the Pennsylvania Legislature. It is elected biennially, as it has hitherto so timed its adjournments as to meet annually. It is plain, therefore, that the prohibition of special legislation, and the biennial choice of Legislatures, do not of themselves, secure either biennial sessions or short ones; and those who yearn after the attainments of both these ends, in Pennsylvania, must look to other remedies than those already proposed. If all laws are to be general, it is manifest that a great deal more time will be spent in framing them than now, and short sessions will be practically unattainable.

The final result of the widespread and increasing agitation of the transportation question will probably be the enactment of a general law by Congress, regulating all the railways of the country, so far as they are the channels and means of inter-State commerce. The legislation of States cannot extend beyond their own jurisdiction, and hence cannot be sufficiently comprehensive to meet the whole problem. Nor is it unlikely that it may further overburden in the construction of one or more proper freight highways, direct from the Mississippi valley to the Atlantic seaboard, leaving any and all parties who choose free to put on their own cars, under proper regulations for toll, as the boats are run on the canals, with suitable regulations for some uniform speed, say ten or twelve miles per hour. This would transport the grain products and merchandise between the East and the West for less than one-fourth of the present cost.

The free-traders, *par excellence*, do not want the Democratic party to adopt free trade as its platform, because that party is in such bad odor that its adoption of that platform would kill free trade, outright; and the Democrats do not want it, because free trade would be sure to kill the Democratic party. It is a case of sure death, either way; and we would fain see the advice of the *World* adopted, so as to securely kill both and put them out of the way. The case is akin to that of the two old curmudgeons quarrelling in a railroad car about a raised window. "Put down that window," said one to the conductor, "or it will kill me!" "Do not!" said the other, "or I shall smother for want of air!" "Conductor!" said a third party, "keep up that window until it is little one, and then put it down until it kills the other." The extermination of the free trade heresy and the Democratic party at one blow, is the desire which each would have upon the other, would be a rare instance of pure and poetic justice.

A good many flippant writings waxed satirical over the President's statement, made in his second inaugural message, that he believed that the English tongue would in course of time become the language of the world. We have on several occasions since then made reference to the various evidences which are constantly developing in support of this belief. And now there comes another proof from far off Siam, the King of which realm has just established two English schools for the education of the sons of his nobles. These future Asiatic aristocrats are to be able to converse with and read the literature of the people of Great Britain and the United States. French may possibly remain the language of European courts, but the commercial tongue of the world is undoubtedly the English, and the knowledge of it is spreading with every fresh port in Asia and Africa opened to commerce, with the advent of each American in Japan, China and Egypt. No doubt these glib and superfine critics on the other side will continue to be acquainted, like all the while the steady progress of events was setting them down as fools!

The attitude of the Democrats in Louisiana is one of hostility to the general government. The refusal of steamboat owners and captains to convey United States troops to the scene of conflict between the local government and the revolted citizens, is plainly the result of a conspiracy and of concerted action, proceeding from leaders, and not from the civil process of the government. These things do not happen by accident, but from design. The rebels know they cannot fight the government successfully; but they feel able, temporarily, to obstruct it, and to keep back its troops long enough to give a chance to their colleagues who are in arms to gain an advantage over the local government. There is an evident purpose to provoke, if possible, a civil war; and the main object of the instructions thrown in the way of the transportation of troops is to attain some local triumph which will serve to fire the hearts of the (as yet) unroused Democrats of the State, and stir them up to a rebellion so general that the National government may not be able, with its present limited military force, to put it down. We cannot believe, however, that their attempt will succeed. After having failed to thrust themselves into power, they cannot now thrust themselves in. The Kellogg government is the government of Louisiana, *de facto* as well as *de jure*; and the entire strength of the National government will be used, if necessary, to put down any attempt at revolution or of armed resistance to the laws. If the Democrats of that State have the least glimmering of common sense left, they will see that they are not strong enough to cope with the government, and will at once abandon their conspiracies and attempts to stir up bloody strife. Experience is a dear school, and they are such fools that they will learn in no other; but they have already had experience enough to teach them the folly of their present position. If, however, they must have a repetition of it, on their own heads be all the consequences.

MR. CHASE.

In the many biographical notices of Chief Justice Chase, in the leading newspapers of the country, the one point which is dwelt on with the most unction, and from which is with the most unction, and from which is drawn the highest evidence of his statesmanship, is his early and long continued devotion to the anti-slavery cause. The part which he took in that bitter, exciting and prolonged contest, entitles him to be classed among the foremost men of the country, and will be remembered when every other part of his career is forgotten.

The anti-slavery agitation, which began in 1832, was at first confined to a mere discussion of the slavery problem and to efforts to arouse the public to the horrors and atrocities. But, after years of agitation and of discussion, many of the most active Abolitionists concluded that mere talk would accomplish nothing. Slavery was a political question, and could never be abolished without political action. They therefore proposed to form a political party on the basis of hostility to slavery, and on that question the anti-slavery organization was rent in twain. Mr. Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips and others contended that the National Constitution was a pro-slavery instrument, and that no anti-slavery man could conscientiously take office under it, whilst J. G. Bennet, Thomas Morris and Gerrit Smith contended that slavery could be reached and overthrown in a constitutional way and only under the Constitution. Garrison accordingly rallied the anti-slavery non-voters under the old flag of the Original Anti-Slavery Society, and Bennet gathered the voting part of the host into the organization of the Liberty party.

This was in 1840. In 1841, Mr. Chase, with the great legal discrimination he possessed, saw clearly that if anything effective was to be done against slavery it must be done in a legal, constitutional way and under constitutional restraints, took his position with the Liberty party and did more, probably, to mould the anti-slavery sentiment of the country into the shape which it afterward assumed in the formation of the Republican party, than any other one man. He wrote the address of the Liberty party in Ohio in 1841, and of the National Convention which met in 1843 and 1848, and took an active part in the National Convention in 1843. In all these he strongly maintained the ground which he took in issuing the call for the Convention of 1843, which was addressed to "all who, believing that whatever is worth preserving in Republicanism can be maintained only by uncompromising war against usurpations of the slave power, and are therefore *resolved to use all constitutional and honorable means to effect the extinction of slavery within their respective States, and to prevent its constitutional limits in the United States.*"

The key-note of his political action was the restriction of slavery within constitutional limits by constitutional means; and the work of years which he gave to setting in motion that wave of political sentiment which finally overwhelmed the institution of slavery is what will forever endear him to the hearts of all who love humanity for humanity's sake.

On this subject the New York *Times* well says:

> "The nation owes much to Mr. Chase for his early appreciation and persistent defense of the friendly principle of the Constitution to freedom. He was, in the first stages of the anti-slavery movement, great danger that the moral sense of the people, deeply stirred as it was, would turn against the Constitution and the Union, behind which the slave power seemed to be entrenched. It was not difficult to convince the Northern States that slavery was an outrage on morals, an insult to justice, and a source of terrible humiliation to the country. It was a single step further to show that the slaveholders resented their sophistries about the constitutional guarantees of slavery to accept the naked issue as they offered it, and to reject the authority of the Constitutional principles to govern the monstrous evil in behalf of which it was cited. But the pioneer of the sophistries, to refute the aspersions on the Constitution, and to enlist the people at once in behalf of the authority of law and against the miserable perversion which had usurped its name and place, that was the work of a statesman. In large measure it fell to the lot of Mr. Chase to perform it. The magnificent courage, the intellectual strength, and the purity of character which he brought to the task ought never to be forgotten."

It is this part of Mr. Chase's career which will pass into history. It was not his efforts to elevate himself, nor his ambition to be called to fill exalted stations, which will redound to his credit in the great hereafter, but the noble work which he did for others, which culminated in the total destruction of human slavery in this republic. As Jeannie Deans said, in that stirring and eloquent appeal in behalf of her suffering sister, which she addressed in person to the Queen, in the day when we come to die it is not the good we have done for ourselves that will stand us in stead, but the good we have done to others.

Not long ago we made a little plea for the school children, in the way of urging fewer hours of study, upon the ground if a given lesson can be learned by close application in one hour, it is far better for the student than to spend two hours in careless and indifferent study; and because it is self-evident that the progress made must be in proportion to the amount of study, and not to the number of hours spent in looking at the printed page. Besides this, there would probably be so much more enthusiasm and earnestness on the part of both teacher and pupils that considerable more would be accomplished than now. We recur to the subject at present for the purpose of stating that a leading physician of Lowell, Massachusetts, and a member of the School Committee, has publicly stated that he thinks the murderous assault lately committed by the Fitts boy was not merely a somnambulist's freak but an insane act, and that his condition was brought about by over-study in the public schools. Two years ago, he says, he was evident to him that the boy was being overtaxed, and some time since he recommended that he be taken from school. Of course a good education is the best heritage which our children can receive; still there may be possibly be such a thing as schooling them too much and too fast. For young brains tire early

Some time ago we stated that a certain General Fremont, late of the rebel army, in a lecture on General Lee, charged Longstreet with deliberate treachery at Gettysburg. We said at the time, that it was most probably a slander, which had its origin in the fact that General Longstreet has ever since the war accepted the situation in good faith, and deported himself as became a decent, law-abiding citizen. In this opinion a good many of his old soldiers would appear to agree, for at least quite a large number of ex-Confederates, who fought under him on that occasion, denounce the accusation and its author without stint. "General Fremont," says one of them, "may lecture and create a sensation that will put money in his pocket, but he will never convince the fighting men who are left of Longstreet's corps that their commander was a 'traitor;' while another indignantly exclaims: "No matter what his politics may be; no matter how much derided, vilified and abused, his name will go down as one of the best, bravest and most unassuming officers the Southern Confederacy produced, and his men will never believe or countenance such calumnies, no matter from what source it may come." We have no apology to offer for the course of General Longstreet in taking up arms against his country; but it is at least satisfactory to know that the scurrilous defamation to which he has been subjected since his return to his proper allegiance, in quarters where he should be best known and appreciated, meets with the reprobation and contempt it deserves.

Lunacies multiply that the time is not distant when church property will no longer be exempted from taxation. The sooner it comes the more equitably will the burden of taxation be distributed. As one evidence of the progress of a proper sentiment on this question, the action of the *National Baptist*, a denominational organ, may be noted. This influential journal forcibly admits that such exemptions cannot be legally claimed, and should be exempted from taxation because it belongs to any church, religious, private educational institution or any other form or association. This is as courageous as it is sensible. No doubt this help would be very welcome, no doubt it would be a great convenience, but the question is, is it hard to live; but this is not the question. Shall the State take the money raised by taxation and pay out any part of it for the support of churches and preachers; and is there any intrinsic difference between paying out money from the public treasury and remitting taxes that are coming into the public treasury?

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

As the lower class of Spaniards have always been known as a shiftless set, the editor of *Las Novedades* (the shiftless), organ in Madrid, *Los Descamisados* (the shirtless), showed admirable discrimination in choosing its title.

A commission now in session at Washington is examining locks for bonded cars, for transportation of goods in bond, both under the immediate transportation act issued and the treaty carriage across Europe and Asia. The American Seal Lock in use does not give entire satisfaction, and about twenty other locks are under examination.

There are lots of good in human nature. The Cincinnati Enquirer says a Detroit paper contained a little item to the effect that two orphan girls were at the station-house, homeless and penniless, and before noon thirteen different persons had called and offered to adopt them.

Greece has set a good example in abolishing her foreign embassies. They are worthless institutions, generally.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* says: "The lady lovers of croquet are getting the necessary implements ready for a prosecution of the fashionable and exhilarating game." This means striped stockings.

Twenty-two thousand seven hundred and eighteen cattle were received in the Union Stock Yards in Chicago, during the last week—the largest number ever known to have been received in one market during that time.

The Philadelphians are in an excessive good humor over the departure on a trial trip of the Pennsylvanian, the first of the new line of American built steamers, and talk of the time when a steamship named after each State in the Union will sail out of the Delaware.

Full returns from the election at Indianapolis give Mitchell, Democrat, for Mayor, 378 majority. The Republican candidates on the remainder of the ticket are elected by majorities ranging from 180 to 266. The new Council will stand eleven Republicans to seven Democrats.

There's many a person who tries to be religious, but never tries to be noble minded, tolerant, polite, agreeable and always clean from head to foot.

> Sing a song of dollars,
> Commissioners awry;
> The "American Department"
> All knocked into "pi."
> The Exposition opened,
> We didn't show a thing;
> Wasn't that a pretty sight
> To give the Austrians King?

A fossil specimen of the extinct do do has been found in the gypsum mines at Fort Dodge, Iowa, and has been bought for the British Museum.

New England is a good place to be born in, provided you leave it early. One hundred and twenty-four thousand five hundred and seventy-nine natives of New Hampshire are living in other States of the Union.

Canada is getting excited at the prospect of the early extination of her oyster beds. The last fisheries report says that while the yearly consumption of oysters in Canada is valued at $140,000, the product of the fisheries is worth only $43,000. The remainder of the annual consumption is supplied by the United States.

The question of consolidating the cities of New York and Brooklyn under one municipal government is leading to considerable discussion in both places. New Yorkers want the latter as a ward for the union, but the Brooklynites seem to be afraid it will result in heavier taxation for them without any corresponding benefit.

An old frontiersman asserts that if the Indians were deprived of their steeds their warlike resources would soon be as nothing.

School elections in Illinois are to be changed from Saturday to Friday, to accommodate the Seventh day religious sects, who otherwise could not take part in them.

Five hundred Hoosiers say they won't use any more gas until it is made of better quality and cheaper.

There is a general ignorance of the law upon the subject of sending merchandise through the mails. Merchandise is limited to twelve ounces in weight, and must be wrapped so to permit examination. It cannot be more than the address subjects the package to letter postage.

It is estimated at the Internal Revenue Bureau that the tax collections under the new internal revenue law will be increased fifty per cent. because of the impossibility of defrauding the government out of the special tax, which will be paid by every manufacturer and dealer is compelled to give his special tax receipt by keeping the same open to to the view of his trade.

The British government expedition for investigating the bed of the ocean reports new and curious discoveries. Valuable deposits of coal and shoals of oysters have been dredged up, and crustaceans have been found in which the eyes are wholly wanting, the blind body being supplied with wonderfully delicate claws, with which it feels its way about.

A Kentucky Democratic paper calls Frankfort a nice place to hold State conventions in, because of its excellent hotels, good whisky and fine cigars. Just so. Whisky is the main plank in the platform.

Some Jamaica, L. I., negroes took a strange way of getting a living, recently, even adopting the simple gift of the power of birdsong. Hooping-cough is the outskirts of the village, occupied by a negro family, it is alleged that they flocked there to the number of twenty or more, knowing that the authorities would not interfere in the matter, but send them food. A number of them have been stricken with the disease, and several have died.

There is a hardware firm in Evansville, Indiana, styled Steele and Walkup.

A Florida coast letter says: "Most of the inhabitants go to sea in some of the outlandish rigs we have seen of the late John B. Thompson, literary editor of the New York *Evening Post*. It says: "He was for several years—in fact, during the whole of its existence—known as the 'Rebel Organ' in London—*Les Indes*. He wrote for it actively and industriously."

Mrs. Sarah N. Wood, widow of the late Major Gen. John Wood, who died at Troy, New York, on Wednesday, in the 86th year of her age, was descended from a distinguished family. Her ancestry, if not of royal blood in England, at least belonged to the aristocracy of the country.

Some tender-hearted young ladies, observing a white man in the chain gang with negroes, at Staunton, Va., immediately paid his fine and released him. The man, it is said, was a Northern preacher, who protested that their kind act had changed him from the reckless, desperate man he had been. They sent him off, and he promised to be worthy of what was done. That same day the vile creature was arrested for a new offense, and was sent to jail for four months.

A California firm recently shipped a hundred bales of cotton to Liverpool, being the first consignment of California grown cotton.

Plumbago deposits have lately been discovered in Rhode Island. As the mines are supposed to be inexhaustible, it is expected that if worked until exhausted, they will yield not less than forty barrels of ore.

The phosphorescence of the sea is due to two kinds of causes, one being the light by certain living creatures which have the power of emitting luminescence—a faculty incidental to the discharge of their vital functions; the other being the light given out of the bodies of the same creatures while undergoing the process of decomposition.

Canada proposes to reduce her militia expenses from $1,700,000 per annum to $1,000,000, giving as a reason for the reduction the fact that the Washington treaty recognizes an International Arbitration Tribunal by which all future differences between the United States and Great Britain will be adjusted.

Several persons having neither money nor friends have been hanged in Georgia recently. The noble editor of the Atlanta *Herald* thereupon remarks: "The law in Georgia will be rigidly enforced—money or no money; mercy cannot be expected—justice cannot cajole; sophistry cannot delude; threats cannot frighten.

PERSONAL.

A movement has already been set on foot to have the remains of the late Chief Justice Chase interred in Spring Grove Cemetery. It is suggested that it would be proper for the city, in its municipal capacity, to ask the consent of Mr. Chase's relatives to a disposition of the remains. Much of the life of Mr. Chase was spent in Cincinnati, and it is here, it is urged, that his body should rest.

Hon. Peter Balow, of New Jersey, has been elected President of the American and Foreign Bible Society. This Society has expended in foreign distribution, during the past year, $200,000, and circulated nearly 4,000,000 copies of the Bible since its organization in 1837.

A granddaughter of Benjamin Franklin runs one of the women committees on the Centennial matter, in Philadelphia.

A large number of the former scholars of Prof. Agassiz's school for young ladies recently subscribed $5,000 as an expression of their affection and esteem for him personally, and of their interest in his work, and sent it to him for the benefit of the Museum of Comparative Zoology.

Mr. John Bullock, of Bristol, R. I., who will be 104 years old in June next, had an attack of pneumonia, recently, and when convalescent remarked to one of his sons: "I guess I will have to get well. I've been an awful bore. I guess it would have fetched me."

Rumor asserts that at least five men will run for Governorships, this year, with ultimate designs upon chairs in the United States senate. They are Wells, of Louisiana; Kellogg, of Louisiana; Lewis, of Virginia, Booth of California, and Austin of Minnesota.

The Savannah *Advertiser* is authority for the statement that Milburn the blind preacher, is not dead, as reported a short time ago, but was once a Baltimore belle. If the neglected wives of other wandering lecturers would adopt some measures to keep them at home, the Lord only knows what would be for a great benefit upon an afflicted public—but then that would, probably, be asking too much!

The Boston *Advertiser* says there is reason to believe that the coming summer will be the occasion of a visit to this country of the Queen Dowager of Holland, who is likely to be between two New York clergymen, Dr. Henry C. Potter, of Grace church, and Dr. Morgan L. Dix, of Trinity church.

The Baltimore *Gazette* declares that it has not advertised to be an agent of the celebrities we have seen of the late John R. Thompson, literary editor of the New York *Evening Post*. It says: "He was for several years—in fact, during the whole of its existence—known as the 'Rebel Organ' in London—*Les Indes*. He wrote for it actively and industriously."

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OBITUARY.

Oakes Ames.

Hon. Oakes Ames, member of Congress from the Second District of Massachusetts, died at his home in North Easton, in that State, on Thursday, in the seventieth year of his age. Within the past year he was brought into unenviable notoriety by the Credit Mobilier investigation. Mr. Ames was a man of decided talent and great business energy. He received simply a public school education, and was for many years actively engaged in manufacturing pursuits, as well as in railroad and other public enterprises. He was chosen a member of the Executive Council of Massachusetts in 1860 and 1861, and was successively elected to the Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-first and Forty-second Congresses.

John Stuart Mill.

This eminent English philosopher and political economist died yesterday at Avignon, France, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. In some respects he was perhaps the greatest thinker of the age, and his researches upon logic, political economy, metaphysics, and social and historical topics, have stimulated thought in all quarters of the globe. He was the son of James Mill, a metaphysician of very high repute, and was educated under the immediate supervision of his father, who for many years subjected him to the severest and most comprehensive intellectual training. Very early in life he attained an extraordinary reputation for scholarship and ability, and in the same year in which he reached his majority he was selected to edit the works of Jeremy Bentham, to which he added notes and supplementary chapters. From that period he has not only been conspicuous by scientific investigations of a purely intellectual kind, but has contributed a multitude of dissertations upon philosophical and political subjects through the leading reviews. He conducted the *Westminster* from 1825 to 1840, and was a frequent contributor to the *Edinburgh Review*. He was an earnest advocate of woman as well as of manhood suffrage. He was a representative in Parliament during one term, where he greatly signalized himself by his advanced views on all questions relating to the social, educational, and moral questions of the age. His style is clear and forcible, and his essays on philosophy and science, suffer a great loss.

STATE POLITICS.

The *State Journal*, of Harrrisburg, explains: In our reference to Thomas V. Cooper, yesterday, an error occurred, in suturing the word "Congress" for Senator. Mr. Cooper will not be candidate for Congress, but he is a candidate for State Senator. This is what we intended to say yesterday, but were prevented from doing so, and therefore hasten to say it to-day.

Amos Woolever, Esq., late a member of the House of Representatives from Lehigh county, will be a candidate for the State Senate next fall.

Joseph L. McConnell has been chosen by the Democracy of Greene county as delegate to the next Democratic State Convention.

J. J. Cromer has been chosen Representative delegate to the Republican State Convention from Fulton county.

Mr. William Edler of Williamsport, has yielded to the importunities of his friends, and consented to run for the position of Mayor. He believes that the Local Option law should be enforced strictly.

The Democrats of Clearfield county will hold their primary elections on the 7th of June.

The Mercer *Dispatch* says: Governor Hartranft has signified to his friends that he will take no active part in the coming political contest, but that for the balance of his term he will confine himself strictly to the discharge of his official duties. Thus far he has done grandly, evincing in every executive act a firm determination to conserve the interests of the people, without fear or favor, and if he continues as he has commenced, he will make himself so popular with the masses, that they will force upon him a re-nomination, regardless of the schemes of the politicians.

The Mercer county Republican Committee has been called to meet at Mercer on Thursday, 15th inst., to fix the time for holding the County Convention, etc.

THE "COMMERCIAL."

[From the Industrial Bulletin.]

The Pittsburgh *Commercial* under its new management, pays great attention to industrial topics, a short time ago it changed hands, and we should be glad to know that it is attaining the increased circulation which it deserves.

[From the Mechanicsburg Independent Journal.]

The Pittsburgh *Commercial* is a welcome daily to our table. We consider it as a first-class journal and one of our best exchanges. No paper in the State is conducted with more energy and ability.

Iron Bridges.

[From the Troy [N. Y.] Times.]

The bridge builder at Rensselaer, Ind., has called the attention of people to iron bridge building and the system, which is too often pursued by local authorities, of securing the construction of iron structures because of their cheapness. A Rensselaer paper of New York city writes to the *Tribune* that the manufacture of cheap iron bridges for towns and villages is a regular and paying business. None of this work is offered to railroad companies, for the reason that it is not considered safe. Such work is built on principles or after the most approved models. The quality of iron employed is also of such inferior quality as to render the bridges unfit to bear the severe strain they are put to.

Iron bridge building has been carried to the highest state of perfection. When a bridge is built it is thought has been expended upon bridge construction, and mathematical accuracy has been attained. Had the late Ashtabula bridge been built by competent engineers and of proper materials, the disaster of Sunday would not have happened. The facts of the case are, that a New York engineer before mentioned, that the bridge cost about half what one accepted by the railroad. The bridge was 2,000 feet, thousand three hundred feet long, and cost but $90,000. Leaving the masonry entirely out of the question, Mr. Dalzell figures that the iron bridge could not be built for twice that sum. It is plain that the bridge was not properly built throughout the country that are standing to-day because they have never been subjected to any considerable strain. The firm of Truesdell, which constructed the Ilsion bridge, have been very unfortunate in work of late. The iron work of a bridge at Elgin, Illinois, which fell down before it was finished. It was the new bridge at Rockford on being subjected to strain. A bridge built by Truesdell fell at Rockford, Illinois, when crowded with people to witness the test. The iron work for the Ilsion bridge he was the rival of some of the best bridge builders in the country, but they failed, because his bridge was cheaper.

The Liverpool *Daily Post*, of 18th of April, under the head of "Canadian Emigration to Liverpool," has an article on the opening of the emigration season, from which we learn that, although the first quarter of 1873 shows a slight decrease in the returns of emigration from Liverpool, during the great rush of the commencement of the regular season, indicates that the present spring will witness the departure of many thousands more people than during very many years past." The decrease in the early part of this year is mainly owing to the depression in trade, but since the beginning of April the influx of this class—from Germany, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Alsace—has been unprecedentedly large. Formerly, Irish emigrants used to flock to Liverpool; now they prefer to go on board at Cove (Queenstown), in the south, or Londonderry, in the north of Ireland. It is added: "The large proportion of English agricultural laborers now emigrating is an unusual feature, and the arrangements of the great steamship companies for the ensuing two months, include the deportation of small colonies of laborers and artisans from the south of England." In four days (April 14 to 17 inclusive) twelve transatlantic steamships, with 4,000 souls, left Liverpool for Canada, and 1,000 of these emigrants had sailed from the Mersey to that land of promise—the New World.

As amusing instance of legislative manipulation is related by the Hartford *Courant*. It occurred several years ago in connection with the pardon of Mart Allen, a New York burglar, who had been sentenced to a ten year term in the State prison. A resolution for his release was before the House, but it stood a very precarious chance of passage, owing to the opposition of the Republicans. Mart's brother had the management of the matter, and he arranged to have it called up just on the evening when there should be a thin attendance, but it so happened that on the evening set aside for the fun, the House was unusually full, a majority of those present. The smart brother, therefore, hit upon a very ingenious device to defeat the resolution. The evening was very warm, and there were frequent calls at the ice tanks. Selecting the tank on the north side of the house, he prepared in a powerful emetic, which had the desired effect. First one thirsty Republican took it, then another, and very soon the Republicans able and left; then another followed, and another, and so on, till the House promised to be almost entirely on the Democratic side. The ruse of Mart's friends worked well, and it probably saved the resolution for the pardon of Allen by a few votes. When it was taken, concurrent action was secured only by the smallest margin.

The war between the British forces and the Ashantees under Yuki, Deukrias, Quarkie, Fram and Chibboo continues. The English troops, at last accounts, were losing ground, and the Ashantees were taking possession of Denkyerah. It is reported that the English government intend, in case of her troops not being able to hold their own against the Ashantees, to offer him an annuity to quit the Gold Coast, and acknowledge him as King of the Gold Coast. Considering how well disciplined the Ashantee troops are, and well disciplined, this course would probably be the best plan for Earl Granville to adopt, especially as it is very difficult to get troops to the coast of the Cape.

What Is Vitality?

Science has not yet answered this conundrum. The principle of life, in spite of the researches of chemists, doctors and meta-physicians, remains unknown. We know, however, that when the blood is impure, the stomach inert, the bowels irregular, the liver disordered, or the nerves relaxed, this life sustaining principle, whatever it may be, is shorn of its active power, and that the body it animates anguishes. We know, too, such of us as are capable of deriving knowledge from authenticated facts, that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters correct impurities of the blood, invigorate the stomach, regulate the bowels, tone the liver and brace the nerves, thereby combatting and subduing the leading morbid conditions which tend to shorten life. The average time of human existence might unquestionably be greatly lengthened by judicious stimulation, especially in the decline of life, and this famous preparation is undoubtedly the most wholesome stimulant at present known.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873.....$778,251 56.
Chartered in 1862.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock, and paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month. Dividends declared in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished on application.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:

GEO. A. BERRY, Pres't. | JAMES McCAFFERTY, Vice Presidents.
JOHN H. HAMILTON, Cashier. | Asst. Cashier.
D. E. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treas'r.
Jas. McCafferty, Jr., Jos. Beck, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahn, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, H. Hamilton, Jr., Wm. Thaw, Solomon's Gurley, Jr., John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

NUTRINA!!!

1. It Cooks in less time than crushed wheat.
2. It is more quickly digested.
3. It is not pasty or starchy.
4. It is not liable to sour or wormy.
5. It is far more sweet and palatable.
6. It will cure Constipation and Dyspepsia!
7. It is invaluable to Nursing Mothers!
8. Children will be healthy who use it.

KEEP IT UNDER GROUND.

PAPOMA!!!

Indorsed by many eminent physicians of Pittsburgh and elsewhere. Food for INFANTS and INVALIDS. Remember that Starch is not food. It must be converted into Dextrine either in the stomach or by mechanical means. Our process saves the stomach this labor, as well as preserves the whole of the wheat.

Get it of Your Grocer or Druggist.

Nutrio Manufacturing Co.,
1520 SOUTH NINTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

LISTS OF LICENSES

AND

TRANSFERS OF LICENSES

TO

SELL LIQUORS

IN

ALLEGHENY COUNTY,

GRANTED BY THE

County Treasurer

At May Term, 1873.

WHOLESALE.

Adler, Rosenberg & Co., No. 120 Water street, Second ward, Pittsburgh, $300.

Anberger Peter, No 387 Beaver avenue, Sixth ward, Allegheny, 100.

Apple John, No 387 Carson street, Thirth fourth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Augenstein Jacob, Carson street, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Boyce A., No. 187 Wylie street, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Byers David, No. 29 Wylie street, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Berkowitz Louis, No 216 Fifth avenue extension, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Bridge G. J., No. 15 Carson street, Thirtieth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Backhaus Frederick, Butler street near Forty-first, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Bennett George H. & Bro., No 108 Smithfield street, Third ward, Pittsburgh, 109.

Beaumont H. W., No 6 Smithfield street, Second ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Bryer James, No 139 Liberty street, Fourth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Brill W. H., No 63 Federal street, First ward, Allegheny, 100.

Byrne Thomas, No 233 Franklin street, Sixth ward Allegheny, 100.

Bork Henry, No 101 East street, Third ward, Allegheny, 100.

Bernhard N. G., Butler road, Etna borough, 100.

Brown John, No 79 Ferry avenue, Ninth ward, Allegheny, 100.

Carson Alexander, No 360 Liberty street, Fourth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Campbell Alexander, No 1,701 Carson street, Twenty-fourth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Casey & Fogerty, No 315 Liberty street, Fourth ward, Pittsburgh, 400.

Cruikshank J., No 730 Penn street, Tenth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Cooper E. T., No 53 South Diamond, Fourth ward, Allegheny, 100.

Canley James, No 43 Anderson street, Fourth ward, Allegheny, 100.

Carson Robert, No 82 Federal street, Fourth ward, Allegheny, 100.

Connelly William, Second street, McKeesport, 100.

Dillinger & Stevenson, No 87 Second avenue, First ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Dierker A Thompson, No 22 Diamond street, Third ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Dingel Jacob, No 15 Diamond street, Third ward Pittsburgh, 100.

Dodds & James, No 963 Penn avenue, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Donovan Daniel O., Thirty-third street, Thirteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Duquesne Thomas A., No 55 Fifth avenue, First ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Durand Philip, No 47 Chestnut street, Fourth ward, Allegheny, 100.

Dietsch John, Main and Boundary streets, Charleroi borough.

Einstein & Bro., No 276 Liberty street, Third ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Evert Frederick, No 98 Liberty street, First ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Evert Mary, No 90 Liberty street, First ward, Pittsburgh, 200.

End Michael, Carson street, Twenty-fourth ward Pittsburgh, 100.

Fitzsimmons & Doran, Chesnut street, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Filmad A., No 73 Ohio street, Third ward, Allegheny, 100.

Fisher Samuel, Nos 152 and 154 Franklin street, Sixth ward, Allegheny, 100.

Flynn John, corner Webster and Congress streets, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Fahnestock H. S. & Co., No 76 Wood street, Second ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Finch Joseph S. & Co., Nos 183 to 197 First avenue, Second ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Flynn Michael, No 99 Seventh avenue, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Fuhrer Joseph, Butler street, Fifteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Frue Gregor, No 823 Fifth avenue, Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Freudenberg, Julius, No 237 Fifth avenue, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Fuhs Adam, No 104 Tauson street, Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Froelich John, No 450 Penn avenue, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Pittsburgh, 200.
Kelly Edward, tavern, No 122 Water street, Second ward, Pittsburgh, 200.
Kerr Robert, tavern, No 99 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, 200.
Murray T. J., tavern, No 38 Diamond Square, First ward, Pittsburgh, 200.
Mannix, Charles, tavern, No — Isabella street, Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh, 200.
Mannix, Thomas, tavern, No 21 Wylie street, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, 200.
Millett Andrew, tavern, No — Carson street, Twenty-fifth ward, Pittsburgh, 200.
Mullen Patrick, tavern, No — Jackson street, Twenty-first ward, Pittsburgh, 200.
Meyers Mary, tavern, No 36 and 38 Fourth avenue, Second ward, Pittsburgh, 200.
Mabel James, tavern, No — Penn avenue, Twenty-first ward, Pittsburgh, 200.
Mitchell Alfred, eating house, No 216 Ohio street, Fourth ward, Allegheny, 200.
Mullane Joseph, eating house, No 277 and 279 East Ohio street, Fourth ward, Allegheny, 200.
Quinn & Shumaker, tavern, second door above Grant street, Fifth avenue, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, 200.
Quinn James, tavern, No 59 Fourth avenue, First ward, Pittsburgh, 200.
Quinter Lorenzo, tavern, corner Forty-second and Smith streets, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, 200.
Quirk & Cannon, tavern, No 40 Diamond street, First ward, Pittsburgh, 200.
Quinn John, tavern, No 8 Grant street, Second ward, Pittsburgh, 200.
Rinden Abe, tavern, No 609 Penn avenue, Tenth ward, Pittsburgh, 200.
Rothenbuhler Peter, tavern, No 192 Fifth avenue, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, 200.
Rhodes Thomas, tavern, corner Seventh street and Duquesne way, Fourth ward, Pittsburgh, 200.
Rook Lee, tavern, corner Penn and Fifth avenue, Fourth ward, Pittsburgh, 200.
Rook Hunter, tavern, Nos 395 and 397 Liberty street, Fourth ward, Pittsburgh, 200.
Richardson Thomas M., tavern, No 95 Center avenue, Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh, 200.
Rowan Philip, tavern, No 1 Fifth street, Fourth ward, Pittsburgh, 200.
Reilly Daniel, tavern, No 522 Carson street, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, 200.
Reilly Daniel, tavern, No 1,066 Penn street, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh, 200.
Reichart Joseph, No 127 Smithfield street, Third ward, Pittsburgh, 200.
Rudolph Conrad, tavern, No 1,829 Sarah street, Twenty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh, 200.
Reed Thomas, tavern, No 36 Diamond street, First ward, Pittsburgh, 200.
Robertson Robert, tavern, No 47 Smithfield street, Second ward, Pittsburgh, 200.
Rogers Jeremiah, tavern, No 8 Diamond square, Second ward, Pittsburgh, 200.
Rochford Hugh, tavern, No 67 Smithfield street, Third ward, Pittsburgh, 200.
Rourke Patrick, tavern, No 205 Fifth avenue, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, 200.
Rush Samuel, tavern, No 2026 Carson street, Twenty-fourth ward, Pittsburgh, 200.
Rosser John, tavern, corner of Thirty-ninth and Butler streets, Fifteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 200.
Reyer Charles, tavern, No 106 Ohio street, Fourth ward, Allegheny, 200.
Rhein C. D., tavern, Frankstown avenue, Nineteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 200.
Rotzwein James, tavern, No 395 and 397 Penn avenue, Third ward, Pittsburgh, 200.
McGee Edward, tavern, No 10 Webster avenue, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, 200.
McLogue Jonathan, tavern, No 1209 Penn avenue, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh, 200.
McGuire Thomas, tavern, corner Carson and Sofia streets, Twenty-fourth ward, Pittsburgh, 200.
McCaffrey Daniel, tavern, No 2 Grant street Second ward, Pittsburgh, 200.
McKeag Isaac, tavern, No 401 Penn street, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh, 200.
McIntire Patrick, tavern, No 106 Webster avenue, Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh, 200.
McIntire John, tavern, No 106 Webster avenue, Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh, 200.
McIntyre Francis, tavern, Williamsport road, Forty-first ward, Pittsburgh, 200.
Meyer John, tavern, Beaver road, McClure township, 200.
May William, tavern, Middletown road Stowe township, 200.
Mercer Abram, tavern, Water street, Port Perry, North Versailles township, 200.
Moore Christian, eating house, Kittanning road, Indiana township, 200.
Meyer-seifer John, eating house, No 49 Willow street, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh, 200.
Miller John, eating house, No 264 Ohio street, Fourth ward, Allegheny, 200.
Miller Jacob, eating house, No 16 Chestnut street, Fourth ward, Allegheny, 200.
Meyer Conrad, eating house, No 408 Ohio street, Fourth ward, Allegheny, 200.
Miller Joseph, eating house, No 409 Ohio street, Eighth ward, Allegheny, 200.
Maher Charles, eating house, No 141 and 143 Canal street, Third ward, Allegheny, 200.
Maul Nicholas, eating house, No 1104 Carson street, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh, 200.
Mauch Christopher, eating house, corner Smallman and Twenty-eighth streets, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh, 200.
Maguire Ann, eating house, No 1212 Bingham street, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh, 200.
Miller Catharine, eating house, No 479 Penn street, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh, 200.
Moore & Fortelmann, eating house, No — Josephine alley, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, 200.
Martin Adam, eating house, No 923 Penn street, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh, 200.
Miller Andrew, eating house, No — Center street, Twenty-first ward, Pittsburgh, 200.
Miller Peter, tavern, No 781 Penn street, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh, 200.
Mattews John, eating house, Washington Pike, Thirty-third ward, Pittsburgh, 200.
Mason F. J., eating house, corner Twentieth and B. R. streets, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, 200.
Miller Robert, eating house, No 121 Twenty-first street, Twenty-fifth ward, Pittsburgh, 200.
Miller Jacob, tavern, No 91 Wylie street, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, 200.
Meyer Conrad, eating house, No 45 Third avenue, First ward, Pittsburgh, 200.
Meyer Jacob, tavern, No 45 Third avenue, First ward, Pittsburgh, 200.
Mitchell James, tavern, No 2102 Carson street, Twenty-seventh ward, Pittsburgh, 200.
Murray Thomas, tavern, No 92 Smithfield street, Second ward, Pittsburgh, 200.
Meehan Mary, tavern, Nos 46 and 48 Seventh street, Fourth ward, Pittsburgh, 200.
Meyer Adam, tavern, Butler street, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, 200.
Mayer Christian, tavern, No 13 Carson street, Thirteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 200.
Malady Daniel, tavern, No 889 Penn street, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh, 200.
Murphy Patrick, tavern, No 631 Penn street, Tenth ward, Pittsburgh, 200.
Mathews Joseph, tavern, No 108 Fifth avenue, Third ward, Pittsburgh, 200.
Mullen Gustave, tavern, No 11 Smithfield street, Second ward, Pittsburgh, 200.
Mann T. D., tavern, No 5 Smithfield street, Second ward, Pittsburgh, 200.
Matthew Conrad, tavern, No 9316 Carson street, Twenty-fifth ward, Pittsburgh, 200.
Mahler Michael, tavern, No 1253 Penn street, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh, 200.
Mahler Dennis, tavern, corner of Thirty-ninth and Butler streets, Fifteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 200.
Meyer Charles, tavern, No 196 Ohio street, Fourth ward, Allegheny, 200.
Mellon J. K., tavern, No 81 Madison avenue, Fourth ward, Allegheny, 200.
Murphy Thomas, tavern, No — Main street, Sharpsburg borough, 200.
Minert Peter, tavern, No — Walnut and Main streets, Sharpsburg borough, 200.
Mewes Herman, tavern, Brownsville road, Lower St. Clair township, 200.
Mengel Warg, tavern, Elizabeth road, Lower St. Clair township, 200.
Mahon J., tavern, Lock No 3, Forward township, 200.
Mamaux A., tavern, Perrysville road, Ross township, 200.
Moore Louis, tavern, Seventh avenue, Homestead, Mifflin township, 200.
Miller William, tavern, Kittanning road, Indiana township, 200.
Mayer Peter, tavern, Saxonburg road, Shaler township, 200.
Myers Francis, tavern, Williamsport road, Forty-first ward, Pittsburgh, 200.
Meyer John, tavern, Beaver road, McClure township, 200.
May William, tavern, Middletown road Stowe township, 200.
Moore Abram, tavern, Water street, Port Perry, North Versailles township, 200.
Moore Christian, eating house, Kittanning road, Indiana township, 200.
Meyer-seifer John, eating house, No 49 Willow street, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh, 200.
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Miller Jacob, tavern, No 91 Wylie street, Fifth

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

THE WAR IN SPAIN.

Reports of Defeat and Success.

LEVY EN MASSE ORDERED.

THE VIENNA EXPOSITION.

Unpleasantness Between the Officials.

Death of John Stuart Mill.

Financial Panic at Vienna.

Levy En Masse to Crush Carlists.

MADRID, May 9.—Admiral Topete has been arrested. Gen. Velarde says many of the Carlists are surrendering, and he is about to order a levy en masse to crush the insurrection. The bands of Carlists under Campo and Gomez have been defeated. Many of the insurgents, including the leaders, were killed. The misunderstanding between Castelar and Minister of War Nuvria has been adjusted.

LONDON, May 9.—It is reported that the Spanish Minister to Great Britain has made a demand upon Earl Granville for the prosecution of the Carlist Committee which is soliciting funds to aid the cause of Don Carlos.

A dispatch from Cadiz says a number of Carlists took passage in the steamship which sailed from that port for Liverpool to-day.

MADRID, May 9.—The Carlists claim a victory for their chief, Dorregary, in Navarre, and assert that they took three commanders of battalions, one major, eighty-four officers, and captured a piece of artillery, including a colonel, and destroying an official account of the defeat and rout of the Republican forces in front of Borregarry, which is of later date than the Carlist dispatches. General Nouvilas has left Madrid. In the meantime, Senor Figueras will act as Minister of War.

The United States steamer Shenandoah arrived at Port Mahon on Wednesday. Her commander has asked permission of the military authorities to land and drill part of his crew at the arsenal.

BAYONNE, May 9.—It is said that traffic will soon be resumed on the Northern Railway in Spain, there being a tacit agreement between the government and Carlists to respect the neutrality of railways, and permit the running of trains so long as they do not bear troops or materials of war.

Another Report—Government Troops Totally Routed by the Carlists.

Herald Special.

MADRID, May 9.—In the recent battle with Dorregarry, near Estella, Navarre, the government troops were totally routed. They lost 200 killed, many prisoners, small arms and one cannon. Col. Novella, commander, is among the prisoners. The government army in Biscay is in a state of mutiny, in consequence of not having received their pay.

The Vienna Exposition—Daily Attendance—Serious Difference Among the Officials.

VIENNA, May 9.—The number of visitors to the exhibition since the opening has been from 12,000 to 16,000 daily.

LONDON, May 9.—A special dispatch to the *Standard* from Vienna states that a serious difference has arisen between the Archduke Charles Louis, the patron, and Baron Schwartz, Superintendent of the Universal Exhibition, in consequence of the backwardness of the arrangements. The latter has gone to Pesth to confer with the Baron, Archduke Charles has taken umbrage and left Vienna.

Proposed Abolition of Religious Corporations in Italy.

ROME, May 9.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Signor Visconti Venosta, Minister of Foreign Affairs, made a speech in favor of the bill abolishing religious corporations. He said the government declined to preserve the obligations of Mortmain, by which these bodies existed, but at the same time should leave the present clergy in the undisturbed enjoyment of income up their communications with the Catholic world. Law, in abolishing temporal power, had contributed to the spiritual power, and the government must refrain from attacking the spiritual power.

Death of John Stuart Mill.

LONDON, May 8.—John Stuart Mill died at Avignon, France, this morning. The intelligence reached here at two o'clock this afternoon.

Herald Special.]

LONDON, May 9.—John Stuart Mill died of phlegmonous erysipelas. It terminated fatally on the third day after its appearance, closing the passages of the throat. Mr. Mill was personally very dear to the press and several other completed works.

Extraordinary Financial Panic at Vienna.

VIENNA, May 9.—There was a wild panic on the Bourse to-day, caused by the failure of the banking firm, which threw a large amount of stock on the market. So great was the excitement that business became impossible. Speculators have petitioned the government to suspend the sessions of the Bourse for several days, and adopt measures of relief. During the height of the panic Rothschild and Sehey were publicly insulted on the floor.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, May 9.—The steamers Olympia and Cuba, from New York, and Olympus, from Boston, have arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, May 9, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 93¼ @ 93¾, and account 93¾ @ 93¾. United States five-twenties of 1862, 89½ @ 90; do 1865, old, 92; do 67, 94; 10-40s 93¾; new 5s 89¾; Erie railway 56¾.

PARIS, May 9.—Rentes 54 francs 50 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, May 9.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling uplands 9¾d; middling Orleans 9¾d; sales 10,000 bales; American 6,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. Wheat from Savannah and Charleston, No. 2 Red Winter, steady. Corn, May delivery 8 15-16d, closed at 8 15-16d. Yarns and fabrics unchanged. Pork steady. Receipts of wheat for past three days 24,000 quarters, and of corn for past three days 12,000 quarters. Imports of wheat for the week 70,000 quarters. California white wheat 10s 10d; Chicago spring 10s 3d; Milwaukee club 10s 3d; red winter 9s 9d. Flour 27s 6d. Corn 30s 9d. Cheese 59s. Tallow 44s. Turpentine 29s 6d.

ANTWERP, May 9.—Refined petroleum 41 francs.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Rumored Loss of Captain Hall's Steamer Polaris.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8.—It is rumored here that news has been received of the loss of Captain Hall's Arctic exploring steamer Polaris. No particulars.

FIRES.

Destructive Fire at Monroe, La.—Loss $150,000.

MONROE, LA., May 9.—The Ouachita *Telegraph* has the following at quarter past one this morning: A fire was discovered in the Cain Room saloon on Grand street. The building was a wooden one, and the whole house was soon in flames, and the fire, fanned by the breeze, advanced down and across the street, destroying the large four-story buildings. The loss foots up $150,000; insurance $86,000.

The locating committee of the Methodist Episcopal church, appointed from four States to choose a site for the Central Methodist University, with a half million endowment, have located it at Knoxville, Tenn.

* LOUIS FLENT, a farmer of Grant county, Wisconsin, died recently at the age of forty-five, having been insane for the last nineteen years. He became convinced that the family butt him a small log hut, in which he was confined, but he grew so violent when confined that they fastened a large log of wood by a chain to his ankle, so as to allow him to move about while preventing him from escaping or assaulting any one. His daughter, who, for nineteen years, was alone with him, and to her only he offered no violence. When his fatal sickness came on the clients refused to allow her to approach him, and when she persisted in doing so they threatened to shoot her. She seemed to be disquieted, and he was liberated from his log and chain, and placed in bed. Well, for the last time, he told his brother-in-law, "I am going to die, but I want my log." The brother rolled the log to the bed-side. The dying man, with his left hand, fastened the chain to his ankle, turned in the bed contentedly, and died.

Two small rocky islands in the Behring's sea will soon have paid back to the Treasury Department the whole sum expended upon the purchase of Alaska. When the cession of this territory was granted by Russia, many doubted the wisdom made by our government. It was asserted that Yankee shrewdness had deserted Mr. Seward in the matter. He knew better, and did not buy with his eyes shut. St. Paul's and St. George's Islands, belonging to the Alaskan Commercial Company, have been leased to the Alaska Commercial Company for seal-fishing, at a yearly rental of $55,000. A tax of nearly three dollars on each fur seal skin taken and shipped from the island is also imposed. As 100,000 skins are exported yearly now to San Francisco and New York, a fruitful source of revenue is opened to the country's two barren rocks. This territorial enterprise of ours is a success, and therefore a good one. It will have a tendency to develop the idea that colonial possessions are useful from many national points.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 9.—River forty feet and rising. Weather cloudy and cool. Departed—Emperor, Wheeling. Weather showery and

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, May 9.—River rising rapidly with four-and-a-half feet on the falls, twelve and a half on the Indian chute and seventy-four feet space under the bridges. Water under the draw. Showery and pleasant. Business dull. Arrived—Ruth and barges, Brandon; John Means and barges, St. Louis; Raven, Brownsville; Hesperian, Pittsburgh; Oakland and Tom Rees No 2, Pittsburgh. Departed—Ironton and Raven, St. Louis; Dupont, Pittsburgh.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, May 9.—Rained from TWO A. M. till three; cloudy and windy all day; signs of clearing off this evening; no change in the river has risen three feet. Post List: Up—Kittie Hogan, Cincinnati; Fayette, J. D. Parker and George Roberts. Down—Liberty Parkers, Cincinnati; Mary Lamasney, City of Augusta and Florence Lee, generally with fair to good trips. Business dull.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, May 9.—River falling, with ten feet water on Burgess Shoals. Arrived—Kittyville, from Upper Cumberland; Cumberland, from seventeen hundredth of tobacco; Ada Holman, from Cairo. Departed—Hendrickson, for Cairo.

Cairo.

CAIRO, May 9.—Arrived—Ike Hammill, Memphis; Henry Ames, New Orleans; Colorado, St. Louis; Arkansas Belle, Evansville; Alice Brown, Cincinnati; Lookout, Ohio river; Sam Roberts, St. Louis. Departed—Hammill, Memphis; Colorado, Vicksburg; Arkansas Belle, Evansville; Lookout, South. River has risen six inches. Clear and pleasant.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 9.—Arrived—Johnson, Keokuk; Northwestern, St. Paul; Bon Accord, Mound City; Elliott, Vicksburg; Minnie Maquet (new), Cincinnati; Johns, Illinois; Sunrise, Lasalle; City of Alton, Alton; Lucy Gilmore, Stevenson, Wisconsin; Minnesota, Galena. Departed—Johnson, Keokuk; Bon Accord, Crosse, St. Paul; Belle Memphis, Memphis; Four-Brothers, Ohio. River rising. Showery and warm.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, May 9.—The river rose two inches. Weather pleasant. Arrived—Utah, Arkansas river; Kate Frisbee, White river; Ida Handasyde, Yazoo; Natchez, New Orleans; Eckert, below; G. C. Wolf and Capital City, St. Louis; Belle Lee and Little Alps, New Orleans; J. S. Pringle, Vicksburg; Virginia Brown, Cairo; Fulton, Louisville; Garnett and barges, above.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, May 9.—Down—Kilgour, Smoky City and barges and Katie, Up—R. E. Lee and barges, steamers and barges. Clear and pleasant. River falling.

Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., May 9.—Clear and cool. River falling, with nine feet nine inches in the channel. Arrived—John Howard, New Orleans.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 9.—Arrived—H. S. Yeager, St. Louis. Departed—Kellogg and barges, and Commonwealth, St. Louis. Rainy.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, May 9.—Flour dull; treble $7 @ $8; family $9 @ 10. Corn easier; mixed 56c; white 56c. Oats quiet at 45@46c. Bran 75@c. Hay quiet and firm; spring $30@32. Pork firm and nominal at $17. Dry salt meats firm at 9@9½c. Bacon dull and lower at 9½@10½c. Lard dull at 10@10½c. Live hogs dull at $5@5 50. Whisky dull; sugar dull; common 6@c; fair 7½@8c. Molasses—Refined 60@c. Whisky dull at 90@95c. Coffee quiet at 15@16½c.

THE MODOCS.

They Leave Their Stronghold, But Where They Have Gone a Mystery.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 9.—The following has been received to-night:

LAVA BEDS, May 7, VIA YREKA, May 7.—The Modocs made a sortie to-day on a train returning to camp, on what is known as the Island. They captured eleven mules and three horses, and burned three wagons. Three of the escort, private Burgwell, Company B, Twenty-first Infantry, Evans, Company I, Twenty-first Infantry, and Burns, Troop G, First Cavalry, were wounded while repulsing the sortie.

MAY 8, 8 A. M.—Capt. Lydecker, Engineer corps, and the aides who accompanied him, Mr. Mayerdahn have, since their arrival, been actively engaged taking views and sketches of the topography of the Lava Beds. Mr. Mayerdahn has taken some all fifty remarkable views. The Modoc squaws who were taken prisoners at the first battle in the Lava Beds, April 15th, 16th and 17th, were forwarded yesterday by O. C. Applegate to Yainax reservation. Several large fires are burning in Jack's camp, within plain sight of this place.

MAY 8.—All the wounded convalescent will be removed to-day and placed *en route* for Fort Klamath, under charge of Assistant Surgeon Maiding. Acting Assistant Surgeon, B. S. Ewing, is progressing very favorably under his wounds. Private Benham, Co. G, 23d Infantry, died on the evening of the 6th, in hospital, from the effects of wounds received on the 26th ult.

MAY 8, 4:25 P. M.—Day before yesterday two squaws, who lived in Fairchild's ranche, were sent out by Sitts, through instructions from General Davis, to reconnoitre the position held by the Modocs at the time of their attack on Captain Thomas, to report as to their strength, and to ascertain if possible whether they had received reinforcements. The squaws returned yesterday, having been eighteen hours without water. They saw no Modocs, their idea being that Captain Jack had moved to some other point where water could be obtained. On the receipt of the information the Warm Spring Indians of Donald McKay were ordered out with the instructions to push forward to the point above alluded to, to discover the whereabouts of the large force mentioned in the foregoing were signals from Capt. McKay that the Modocs had vacated their fortifications and had gone to some other point not defineable just now. The Indian scouts now say that the Modocs are entirely out of the Beds, but in what direction they have gone, or whether they have gone singly, in small bands, or in a body, is impossible to say. The Warm Springs reported having found the bodies of Lieutenants Cranston and three of our soldiers. They also found two dead Modocs in the vicinity of the fight mentioned. A portion of the command will go out to-morrow for the purpose of bringing in the bodies of Lieutenant Cranston and those who died with him on the field.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 9.—Wm. Penning, arrived at Yreka to-night, and says he met Bogus Charley and a squaw at Four Mile creek, thirty miles northeast of Yreka, yesterday afternoon. They ordered him to give up his gun. Charley refused. He did not say where he was going, but said he was tired fighting two months ago. He left the camp of Fairchild's Ranche, after leaving the Lava Beds. Four persons make the same report of seeing the warrior.

The tri-mains of General Canby started from Portland to-night.

THE ISTHMUS OF DARIEN.

Something About the People—The Spaniards, the Aborigines—Labor and Chess Indians—Their Habits and Customs—A Fete Day.

The correspondent of the New York *Herald*, who accompanied the Isthmus of Darien expedition, writes of its fellow-countrymen and of the country he saw in his travels. This journey enabled the explorers to become acquainted with each of the three classes into which the population of the Atrato may be divided. These are, first, the descendants of the original Spanish conquerors, who comprise the ruling but least numerous class. Next, the descendants of the African negroes brought over by the early settlers as slaves. These form the bulk of the population. They are now of course free —a fact of which they appear very proud, speaking of themselves always as free men. They have maintained the purity of their blood with singular strictness, and are still as black as the primeval coal. They are tall and as a race tall, well formed and muscular, but limbed and stiffness is of rare occurrence, if not an exception or belief. They live generally along the Atrato itself and near the mouths of its tributaries, and are the only cultivators, in their lazy way, of plantains and sugar cane, raising only enough to keep them from starvation and the rest of the fish taken from the river. Lastly, we have the Indians of the Choco tribe, who are the descendants of the race which fought so desperately for their native hills and mountains, and subsist chiefly by hunting and fishing. They are a few in number and live scattered about, for very common, in the forests. They are of a mild disposition, honest and inoffensive, and possess the phlegmatic temperament common to all Indians.

The route pursued by Captain Selfridge led him first along the Atrato river. Steaming up this river he embarked with his party in a canoe, and, propelled by two Indians, provided with long poles, they glided noiselessly up the broad, deep, and slow stream. An occasional debarkation for the passage of rapids and the purchase of provisions at the principal huts rested in the hands of Pedro, the chief canoe man. Here they were well received and treated with kindness and dispatch. They made them as comfortable as circumstances would allow. The two daughters, about four-teen and sixteen years of age, were models of good looking, being well formed and having a beautiful expression of countenance, and extremely gay. Their dress was simplicity itself, consisting only of a strip of coarse cloth round about the waist, passed up between the limbs, through instinctive modesty, and nothing more," save a few patches of red paint upon their faces and bosoms. The food served to them, this was, it was an elaborate toilet compared with that of the men, who were absolutely naked, with the exception of a cloth—if, indeed, the term can be applied to a microscopic breech cloth. On grand occasions, however, they found that the men came out in a *grande* dress of the exceedingly primitive.

They fortunately had an opportunity of seeing one Indian wedding, Pedro being a big man who was seeking the hand of the elder of Pedro's daughters. "with a view to matrimony." The young gent had been employed during the day digging for gold in the groundwork of black paint. This about the chest, back and shoulders, and the face, and then, after a bath, while the hands and feet, by way of contrast, were painted any hue, and the face striped and dotted with a profusion of colors, principally those of silver, and about the same used by numberless Indians in the West, red and white and black, with a sprinkling of gold. Around his head, also, he wore a band of tinsel, from which depended bunches of fragrant roots and bark, and in immense holes in the lobes of his ears he wore huge flowers, resembling our red roses, which were stuck in with the usual nonchalance. It was an easy one.

It appears strange that the men should monopolize everything in the way of ornament, but this is, it seems to be the fashion among these people, where the wife is little better than the slave of her husband.

The houses of these Indians are of the rudest possible description, consisting only of a heavily thatched roof raised upon poles, with the floor about six feet from the ground. Occasionally the dwellings are built on the banks of streams, for the purpose of bathing, but this is rare. A fire, on a pile of stones in one corner serves for all the cooking only, as none is needed for warmth, and the only utensils are earthen simply of a few gourds calabashes, an iron pot or two, and a hollow stone in which the corn is reduced to meal.

A day and a half upon the Cuin brought the Capt. and his party out upon the waters of the Gulf of Darien, and in a country of an entirely different character from that through which they had passed. Here they found themselves in low, flat land, on a muddy, sluggish river, the banks of which were covered with the gnarled roots of banana and plantains, and dotted with the abodes of the Ibros who inhabit this part of the country.

The condition of these people is hardly better than that of the Indians. Their houses are but little if any better, being built in the same way, but with the sides closed in and occasionally the luxurious addition of a floor to them.

The ordinary dress of the men is similar to that of the Indians, and the same may be said of the women, except that the skirt of the latter is a little shorter—just a trifle—longer, and, in addition, she wears a handkerchief tied around her neck, which hangs down in front to conceal the breasts—a desirable result, which, it must be confessed, it does not very effectually accomplish. The women are passionately fond of music and dancing, and indulge in frequent balls, which are much more decorous than the Indians, and collect in little settlements and villages that are sometimes picturesque, but never remarkable for cleanliness. The men and women together, it would be hard to find a more lazy, shiftless and utterly good for nothing set of people than these Ibros. Living in a country where everything grows almost spontaneously—and the land is rotten with rich, fertile soil—half a lifetime is spent in saving themselves from starvation; and were it not for the fish that abound in the Atrato they would frequently suffer from famine.

Two and a half days of this work brought the party back to Vejia. The day upon which they arrived was a fete day, and extensive preparations were in progress for the fandango that was to take place in the evening. Dances were common here and there in the houses of the surrounding country, and the village was all excitement. In the evening, warned by the notes of the violin and bass viol, the festivities began to progress, the party, accompanied by their host, Don Carlos, proceeded to the house in which it was held. Here they found the ball-room crowded with the "beauty and the chivalry" of Vejia, and the dance was in full swing to a furious pace. The females were the visitors, the only odor perceptible in the room was that of Florida water, and as some of the young ladies had a fondness for the article they were fairly drenched in it. The gentlemen felt quite inclined to join in the dance, but refrained, lest with their heavy boots they might commit sad havoc among the delicate toes of their fair partners, for shoes seemed to be considered an aristocratic superfluity. The men—and in some instances, it must be confessed, the women—improved the frequent intervals between the dances in putting themselves outside of liberal quantities of rum, which, in its natural concentrated state, the fun grew "fast and furious" that night. When the party left, at three o'clock in the morning, the appearance of a perfect pandemonium, the dancers uttering fierce howls and screeches that would have done credit to Comanches on the warpath, the piccolo and violin playing with a storm that had sprung up during the evening, while the few miserable candles that lit upon the walls scattered their light about and shed little light and much shadow upon the wild scene below.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Twenty-seven thousand immigrants arrived at New York during the first three months of this year. This was an average of about two thousand per week, or at the rate of more than one hundred thousand per year. The number of arrivals since the beginning of the present month has been still larger.

Bad news for the bald-headed. A Washington physician has discovered that nearly all persons who live to be eighty or over retain a thick head of hair to their deaths, while those who become bald in middle life seldom live to be older than sixty-five or seventy.

A new era in the history of American horse-racing is to be inaugurated at Long Branch this season. Admission to the field is to be free to the general public, and an admission fee is to be charged only to the grand stand and quarter-stretch. This is a very decided step toward making horse-racing as much of a popular sport in the United States as it has long been in England.

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* is stirring up Westerners to improve their splendid opportunities for yachting on the lakes, which are now almost entirely neglected.

The increase in the business of the Patent Office still continues. The last weekly statement shows that three hundred new patents were issued, and the fees thereon were $10,500.

Scottsboro, Ala., has ordained that all bar-rooms shall be placed at least five miles beyond its corporate limits; and the consequence is that the inhabitants have taken to suburban pedestrian exercise in a way to delight the heart of the hygienist.

A Georgia Internal Revenue Collector has decided that every farmer who serves out rations of tobacco among other supplies to his hands must pay for a license as a retail dealer if he take any quo pro quo.

The Australian *Mechanic*, in an article on "Science in the South," thinks there is good reason for hoping that the time is rapidly advancing when even in Australia the enthusiasm of science will become a wide-spread sentiment, and when a deep and genuine interest will be taken in questions of a purely abstract kind.

By a new project of the Mexican Republic the export duty on mining products will be entirely removed, and gold and silver will be carried at cost. Dr. Linderman, Director of the United States Mint, states that this narrows the competition between the Mexican dollar and our trade dollar about to be issued in the China trade, and that the new project will have the effect to cheapen Mexican coin as an article of commerce.

The practice of taking a "little bite" of something between meals "just to stay the stomach" is condemned by an eminent medical practitioner to the fun grew "fast and furious" that night. When the party left, at three o'clock in the morning, the appearance of a perfect pandemonium, the dancers uttering fierce howls and screeches that would have done credit to Comanches on the warpath, the piccolo and violin playing with a storm that had sprung up during the evening, while the few miserable candles that lit upon the walls scattered their light about and shed little light and much shadow upon the wild scene below.

The present annual consumption of tea in England is 200,000,000 pounds, and of coffee 30,000,000 pounds. The consumption of tea has increased 100 per cent. in the last twenty years, and that of coffee 50 per cent. in the same time. The consumption of sugar has increased 200 per cent. in the last twenty years.

The Cincinnati Enquirer says: "The diversity of opinion among the members is such that a site may not be agreed upon for some time to come."

The above item, clipped from a recent number of the COMMERCIAL, in regard to the doings of the Commissioners appointed to locate the new government buildings, suggests that possibly the government may have been accidentally unfortunate in the selection of men to fill the bill. Under an impression that they are all gentlemen of high character as to honor, honesty and business ability; but it is a very healthful as well as an old rule that, in any given cause, the users should be consulted in the issue. In this case, however, the old maxim, which has been in force from a time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, has not been purposely waived or accidently forgotten, as several of the appointees are lookers in the not very territory which has ever been spoken of as suitable for the purpose.

Now, in order to relieve the evident embarrassment of the committee, it is respectfully suggested, that the government should not forget the fine-grained properties of this liquid, and at the same time retain its cohesive properties, it is compounded with plaster of Paris, and being kneaded into cohesive and insoluble, it is poured into a mixing mill, along with sand, and ground to the fineness of cyprian.

Transferred to moulds, it is made to assume any pattern or form desired, and is then carefully placed in a kiln to dry. The process of drying will occupy only a few moments, and the result entirely of the mould. The hardness of the composition so shown by the application of a hammer to a four-inch cube, which had been exposed to the atmosphere for twenty-four hours, was found to stand a pressure of sixty-three tons before it broke.

J. M. C.

Steel Manufacture.

Since the improvements made by Martin, Siemens, Bessemer, Heaton, Danks and others, in the methods of purification of iron and the manufacture of steel, much ingenuity has been expended in detecting the various processes, and many others engaged in such experiments is Mr. Parkes, an account of whose investigations appears in the London *Athenæum*. The peculiar features of the process devised by this investigator are the addition to the charge of iron of silicon and phosphorus by injecting into it, when melted, compounds of chlorine or fluorine, by means of which, it is said, the metal is charged with some chlorides and alkalies, it is converted into steel.

A more recent, and, it would appear, more important improvement in the process of steel manufacturing, is that which has been brought to notice by some French chemists, and which is based on the partial decarbonization of the iron, under the influence of a rich oxide of the metal. This is a method which, it is stated, has been known for some time, but has not been put in practice on account of the deterioration caused by it in the sides of the crucible. In the process as now improved, the iron and metal are placed in the crucible together, and brought to a red heat in special furnaces. The reaction is perfect and the melting does not take place till after the transformation. Ingots are thus obtained, melted in the crucibles or in a reverberating furnace.

Discovery in the Necropolis of Thebes.

"An archæologist, Dr. Jagers, recently in Egypt for some months, has made a discovered," says the *General German Gazette*, "in the Abd-el-Ausnah, which forms part of the necropolis of Thebes, the tomb of a certain Amen-em-Heb, with an inscription of great historical interest. The writing contains the biography of the defunct for the use of generations to come, and declares that personage to have lived under the eighteenth dynasty (equivalent to the tenth century before Christ); he took part in the war-like expeditions of Pharaoh Tothmes III., with whom he passed the Euphrates, and from whose hands he received distinctions of every sort for his exploits. The text even mentions the nature of the decorations in question.

SASSAFRAS PITH.

The Kentuckian Who Picked All the Sassafras Pith He Could Find, and Then Went to Law For a Buyer.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Mr. Elijah Patrick is a gentleman from the backwoods of Eastern Kentucky, whose business it is to supply druggists with herbs used in medicines. Some eight years ago, while making his rounds among his customers in this city, he went to the store of Messrs. W. S. Merrell & Co., wholesale druggists, 114 West Third street, and was given by the younger member of the firm orders for different roots, barks, etc. They had a printed list between them, and as they came to the needed article the word was checked off—such as "Pansy, three pounds;" "Cammomile flowers, five pounds;" "Pennyroyal, six pounds," and so on. When they got down to "Sassafras pith," the junior Mr. Merrell, who was eight years younger then, said (according to Mr. Patrick's statement), "Get as much of *that* as you can find."

Sassafras pith, as is well known, is the spongy matter found inside the stems of the American plant *sassafras medulla*. It is used, when soaked in water, as a wash for diseased eyes, and as a drink in dysentery, catarrh, etc. An eighth of an ounce to a pint of boiling water will make a wash the thickness of weak mucilage. The article has heretofore come almost entirely from down South, and it was generally believed that it grew nowhere else in the country. It was high priced, the wholesale rate being at that time over three dollars a pound. Mr. Patrick, understanding that he was to get as much of sassafras pith as he could find, departed for the last-named home. He at once hired about two hundred men, women and children, and set them to picking some frass stems and stripping them of the bark. When he had got a large pile he wrote on to Messrs Merrell to send him two hundred pounds. He never got over getting this letter. He went on picking until his large pile of stems of Kentucky was cleared of the plant. He then hired boats, and loaded two of them with pith. Enough was left to fill a third boat. On the 29th of last March the Third street were astounded with the announcement that there were a big pile and a big crowd on the levee with sassafras pith subject to their inspection, and in a day or two in walked Mr. Elijah Patrick with his little bill. Mr. Patrick is a dramatic character in a case. Messrs. Merrell & Co. hadn't room in their whole building wherein to store it. It has been calculated that had the pith been put in a case of dysentery or of catarrh there was more than enough of the article to have loaded the whole human inhabitant been in a sleeveless condition, or their noses like sheeps. Flatly Messrs. Merrell refused to pay for it. Then where Mr. Patrick walked to Judge Hanover's office, and engaged him to bring suit. The case came up in the Superior Court, and Patrick lost. He continued proceedings, and the case was tried six times, Messrs. Merrell getting the best of it each time. Piled up in stacks, it grew moldy and rotted. The rats got at it. Two feet deep in the basement of the first time half of the heap was turned to ashes and the second time the other half went up. Never was a case of sassafras pith more thoroughly tried. Patrick's claim, but never did any thing so bother the judges as did that mountain of sassafras pith. Toward the end, fresh proof being needed, a fresh lot was brought forward, and it began to look as though the dirty pith would get the worst of it. Finally Judge Tutt, who had been down to look at the pith, was mightily puzzled, and finally declared that he could not decide the case. He left it to a jury. Mr. Patrick here grew discouraged. He had pushed his claim through the courts for seven years, and just when he could almost hear the judgment in his favor it was proposed to begin all over fresh, and, in the end, get it upon the verdict of a jury. "Why," said he, as he mournfully listened to the proposition of a compromise, "per kin better tell afterwhat's whereby to-morrow. Three years more to quench the fellers would come to." So he concluded that he'd had enough of law, and agreed with Messrs. Merrill to call the whole matter square for a thousand dollars.

"MIT A TIGHT SQUEEZE."

A Story for Congressmen Who Give Away Stolen Money.

[From the St. Louis Christian Advocate.]

Most or all of our readers are aware that just before the adjourn ment of the last Congress, a bill was passed increasing the pay of the members, and also with a sort of retrospective character which gave to each member a handsome sum by way of "back pay."

The papers generally have criticised this proceeding very severely. Some of the members refused at first to receive it, and others who did receive it have since distributed it to benevolent purposes. Very little of such benevolent action, however, has come to our knowledge. The following anecdote, related by his colleague in the House, will serve to show the estimate which the people at home put upon the whole matter. Mr. Smith, of Allegheny city and the Montgomery heirs. It was an old structure not of much value but to replace it would probably require an expenditure of $10,000. It was fully insured. The loss to Messrs. Moorhead & Co. will be about $5,000, only The pattern house and the main foundry and building containing the valuable machinery being saved was fortunate. No accurate estimate of the loss of Messrs. Moorhead can be made at present, as their stock was removed in haste, and pass sentence upon his neighbors according to the best light he has. Mr. Smith is a farmer in a little country mill for grinding corn; two of his neighbors, John and Jake Fulwider, had in partnership a little saw mill in the same neighborhood. The business never was too much good feeling, thus verifying the old adage, "Two of a trade can never agree." One day, when Snyder was a little more crazy than usual, and particularly mad at the Fulwiders, he started down to their mill to have a settlement, and, as he said, to hold the day of judgment. He first tried the Fulwiders, and convicted them of taking toll and by their own confessions, and ordered them to the left hand "mit de goats." "Now," said he to Jake Fulwider, "I has you, and you, too," said Snyder, what has you been about in this lower world for?" "Ah, I does not know." "Well, Jake, did you not brag that you had a big load?" "Yes, I did," said Jake Snyder, did you not take too much toll?" "Yes, on de whole I does, but den I has to grind so fine, I take a leetle too much toll, but den I always did give it to de poor." Then after considering awhile, he added to Snyder, "Ah, you has a tight hand mit de sheep, but it is not a tight squeeze!"

The point of the story is the application. If these men can get clear of the odium attached to the manner in which the money was received, by giving that money to the poor, it will be "mit a tight squeeze."

CITY MATTERS

Letters Held for Postage.

PITTSBURGH, May 9, 1873.

	Cents.
Bathman Mrs. M., West Newton, Pa.	2
Baker & Co., Messrs., Allegheny City	2
Central Glass Company, Wheeling, W. Va.	2
Dunn Mrs. Margaret, Allegheny City	2
Gardner E. H., Sligo Iron Works, New York	2
Gibson Miss Emma, Youngstown, Pa.	2
Harrison Hon. Burgess Bradocks Field, Pa.	2
Lloyd Thomas E., (shoemaker) City	2
Nee Mr. John, Maksyport, Pa.	2

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

Retrenchment and Reform.

So far, during the present year, we have not heard much from the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform. There was to have been a meeting last evening, but in consequence of the indemency of the weather the meeting was not held. What the actual matters are to come before the committee, and no doubt they will be heard from at an early meeting of Councils.

City Finances.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was held yesterday afternoon at the Controller's office. Col. William Phillips was in the chair. There was no business of special importance before the committee except the matter of paying the Local Option election bills, which was discussed at length. It was the opinion that in consideration of the decision of the Court in the case brought by the city of Allegheny, it was cheapest to pay the bill and be done with it. One dollar and fifty cents was the price fixed for Inspectors.

Saved from Fire.

At eleven o'clock an alarm of fire was given from box 3 corner of Water and Short streets. It was caused by the discovery of flames in the foundry of A. Hartunee & Co., corner of Second avenue and Short street. The fire company being still engaged at the extinguishing of the Grant street fire, the alarm was not heeded, and a disastrous conflagration might have ensued. Several policemen and some citizens got into the building however and, fortunately, there were enabled to quench the flames. Fire from the furnace had communicated with the woodwork supporting the cupola.

Trespass and Damages

John Keltz yesterday instituted a suit for damage in the Common Court against John Hennessy and J. Mooney. It is alleged that the defendants have been in the habit of depositing cinders on a lot belonging to plaintiff, located near Soho, and that by such deposits they have grown and destroyed a fence enclosing the lot. They have also been in the habit of depositing water, garbage and various waste materials, which have rotted and destroyed a stone wall. The amount of damages claimed by the defendant is two hundred dollars.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

Suggestion from a Country Correspondent.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

"The diversity of opinion among the members is such that a site may not be agreed upon for some time to come."

The above item, clipped from a recent number of the COMMERCIAL, in regard to the doings of the Commissioners appointed to locate the new government buildings, suggests that possibly the government may have been accidentally unfortunate in the selection of men to fill the bill. Under an impression that they are all gentlemen of high character as to honor, honesty and business ability; but it is a very healthful as well as an old rule that, in any given cause, the users should be consulted in the issue. In this case, however, the old maxim, which has been in force from a time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, has not been purposely waived or accidently forgotten, as several of the appointees are lookers in the not very territory which has ever been spoken of as suitable for the purpose.

Now, in order to relieve the evident embarrassment of the committee, it is respectfully suggested, that the government should not forget the fine-grained properties of this liquid, and at the same time retain its cohesive properties, it is compounded with plaster of Paris, and being kneaded into cohesive and insoluble, it is poured into a mixing mill, along with sand, and ground to the fineness of cyprian.

Transferred to moulds, it is made to assume any pattern or form desired, and is then carefully placed in a kiln to dry. The process of drying will occupy only a few moments, and the result entirely of the mould. The hardness of the composition so shown by the application of a hammer to a four-inch cube, which had been exposed to the atmosphere for twenty-four hours, was found to stand a pressure of sixty-three tons before it broke.

J. M. C.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

Meeting of the Pittsburgh Branch—Anniversary Meeting—Election of Officers.

The Pittsburgh Branch of the Evangelical Alliance for the United States, held a meeting yesterday afternoon in the parlor of the Young Men's Christian Association. Hon. Felix R. Brunot, President, occupied the chair, and Rev. Dr. Scovel acted as secretary. The committee appointed to make arrangements for celebrating the third anniversary of the Pittsburgh Auxiliary Branch of the Association, reported that they had secured Christ Methodist church, Penn street, and that the third annual meeting will be held there to-morrow evening at half past seven o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Revs. I. C. Pershing, D. D., Philip Schaff, D. D., and J. H. W. Stuckenberg. The mention of the name of any one of these gentlemen in connection with the meeting, would be sufficient to secure an overflowing house, but the presence of Dr. Schaff will, no doubt be very interesting, inasmuch as he has just returned from Europe and attended the meetings of the Association, and will give a full explanation of everything relating to the World's Alliance, which is to be held in New York next October.

The committee was appointed to nominate delegates to the meeting of the Alliance next fall in New York.

The following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing year:

President—Hon. Felix R. Brunot.

Secretary—Rev. S. F. Scovel, D. D.

Treasurer—John G. Holmes, Esq.

Vice Presidents—Revs. W. D. Howard D.D., S. H. Nesbit, D.D., E. K. Squier, D.D., J. H. Stuckenburg, Thomas H. Hanna, J. Barclay, J. H. Crum and Mr. Josiah King.

Councillors—F. A. Noble, D.D., John Douglass, D.D., Revs. J. Froth, J. Woodburn and A. Clarke, Hon. Robert McKnight and Messrs. W. E. Schmertz, J. King and C. Yeager.

Adjourned to meet on Monday morning at ten o'clock.

EXTENSIVE FIRE.

The Novelty Works Partially Destroyed —Heavy Loss—Full Insurance—Carelessness the Cause of the Fire.

At seven o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the Pittsburgh Novelty Works, Messrs. J. K. Moorhead & Co., proprietors, and proved to be the most extensive conflagration that we have had for a long time.

ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

It seems that the hands employed in varnishing the coffee mills, engaged by the piece, are allowed to work at night, and at the hour stated Miss Mary Ann Joyce and Mr. Charles H. Bowers, the fore man, had commenced, although the latter was on of the room at the time that the accident happened. Both, however, agree that there were piles of

SUPPLEMENT.

SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1873.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

MARKETING PRODUCE—ASPARAGUS—STRAWBERRIES.

But few familiar with the ways of city markets are aware how much what may seem to be trifles have to do with the sale of produce. A farmer or gardener may take every pains in raising his crop, but if he sends his articles to market in a careless manner, his returns will be less than those of one who takes less pains in cultivating, and devotes more to preparing for market. There is nothing connected with market-gardening of more importance than the proper packing for transportation. The following article on the subject, prepared for the *American Agriculturist* by one of the most experienced commission merchants of New York, will be of interest and value to many readers of the COMMERCIAL:

CUTTING AND PACKING ASPARAGUS.

The earliest asparagus always commands the highest price, therefore it is best to commence cutting as soon as practicable. Early in the season, when it is scarce, it will sell with a larger proportion of white stalk, than it will later. When it is plentier customers demand that a greater length of stalk shall be green.

It will hasten the growth of the asparagus to run a plow, as soon as the frost is out, as near to the rows as practicable. Throw a furrow away from the plants upon each side, taking care not to wound the crowns. This will let the air and heat into the crowns and start them early.

The best knife for cutting asparagus is an ordinary eight inch butcher knife with the point cut square off, leaving the end about an inch and a quarter wide; this should be ground sharp like a chisel.

In cutting for very early market, cut the sprouts when they are three inches above ground; as the season advances let it grow to four or five inches. In cutting cut clean, taking all the "cullings" or small sprouts, as well as the large ones. If the weak and spindling shoots are allowed to grow they will take away the strength from the roots.

To cut, take the sprout in one hand and run the knife down close along side of it to the proper depth, move the handle away from the stalk and shove the knife down so to sever the stalk with a tapering cut. Care must be taken not to wound the young sprouts which are coming up all around the crown. After cutting, the asparagus should be removed out of the sun as soon as possible and be put in a tub of clean water and gently stirred to wash it, after which it is laid out to drain off the water. Use none but clear fresh water, as dirty water will discolor the sprouts, and if the water has been used the previous day it will be sour and hasten fermentation of the heads. In bunching all small shoots as well as those that have crooked heads are to be thrown out. Machines of cast-iron are now used for bunching which allow the work to be done rapidly and form a bunch of uniform size; this is a matter of importance, as asparagus is of more ready sale and commands a better price if the bunches are uniform in size. The bunches should be about eight inches long when "butted" or cut off at the bottom and the heads all even. There should be two ties, one placed about two inches from either end. The bind must be tied so tightly that it will not loosen in handling after it has reached the market and dried out somewhat. Bass matting is the best material for ties, this and the bunching-machines I have furnished by us, and we suppose by other dealers. If the bunches are to be kept over night before packing, dip the butts in clean water and stand them on end on a cold cellar bottom or upon grass or hay that has been thoroughly wet; do not sprinkle or wet the crowns or the green parts nor of the sprouts.

In *boiling* the asparagus every care should be taken not to bruise the crowns or heads and to keep the crowns cool, as the gummy juice of these soon heats and spoils the whole.

In packing use crates from nine inches high, and if shipping from a distance put some thoroughly wet grass or moss in the bottom of the crate, stand the bunches on end, butt down, and press them so tightly together that they can not move or shift in handling. The crates should have a tight bottom and ends; the sides may be light half way up, the rest of the sides and the tops are slatted. This keeps the butts moist, and the tops dry and cool. Nail corner-pieces on the crates and clean on the top of each end in order to keep the crates apart during shipment and allow of a circulation of air. Mark the number of bunches of prime and culls on each crate.

STRAWBERRIES.

Strawberry-culture is now receiving at the hands of fruit-growers greater attention than that of any other of the small fruits. Leaving the discussion of varieties, soils, and planting, to the journals, we wish to give some suggestions in regard to picking, packing, shipping, etc, which if properly observed will be of great advantage to both shipper and dealer.

The crates and packages should be neat, clean and uniform, as very much depends upon making a good show to attract the eye of the buyer. This is an important matter, as neat, tidy, uniform crates and baskets improve the looks of the fruit, and that thus packed will sell in preference to that in the old, ungainly, and ill-shaped packages. Our first-class dealers do not like to have rough-looking parcels about their places, hence such are the last sold and consequently at reduced prices. The crates and baskets must be well-ventilated, as fruit that has sufficient circulation of air through it to keep it cool, will keep longer and be brighter than that in close packages. The round-top ventilated cup is decidedly the best in use and is being generally adopted by our most experienced fruit-growers. The crates should be slatted or otherwise ventilated, and have angle-pieces each way, and one across each end upon the bottom. These pieces, which should be of half-inch stuff, prevent a space between the crates so that during shipment there will be circulation of air all around them. Crates that are bound with strips of iron, when placed together in the cars or on the boats lie so close together that there is no ventilation and the fruit is spoiled. Crates containing forty-five or sixty pints are the most desirable size to use. For quarts, twenty-four or thirty-six crates are large enough. When too large the crates are so heavy that the fruit is liable to be bruised by loading and unloading. Sheild-fashioned tight chests with tight square boxes are entirely unfit for shipping fruit and should be discarded. We advise all shippers to procure at once round-top ventilated cups or baskets and open crates, as the difference in price between the inorganic substances that lie along their courses, and help to render them, too, serviceable for future crops.

THE GRAPE-VINE.

The sudden shutting down of winter occurred before all our vines were pruned. We found upon resuming the work this spring that with many varieties, such as Eumelan and Ions, the wood, although not dead, had not the lively look proper to it. Wherever the vigor of the vines has been weakened, severe pruning is the only way in which to recover lost ground. If vines start, fully rub out the buds and throw the strength of the vine into a few. Pruning before the leaves be well into a few. Pruning before the leaves be well expanded will lead to bleeding. If bleeding is not dangerous than is insignificant, yet it is less injurious than is supposed, and if the buds are removed now the canes can be cut away later.—*American Agriculturist for May.*

WORK IN THE ORCHARD AND GARDENS.

In its "hints about work" for May, the *American Agriculturist* has the following:

ORCHARD AND NURSERY.

Planting.—By this time most of the labor of planting will be finished, though trees that have been heeled in can be safely planted out until the middle of the month.

Grafting is sometimes performed as late as this, though great care needs to be exercised to avoid making wounds in the tree which are not easily healed, as at this season the bark separates very easily. All wounds should be covered with melted grafting wax, shellac-varnish, or paint.

Young Trees planted out this spring need to have the soil kept mellow around the roots. Keep the soil of a young orchard plowed, and let some crop which needs constant culture be planted between the rows. Supply such an amount of manure for the growing crop that the young trees will not have their growth checked from want of nutriment.

Mulch—A good mulch around newly-planted trees will be serviceable in keeping the roots from drying out. Salt-hay or anything which will prevent the sun from striking the soil around the trees, will answer, even if it be only a small heap of stones.

Seed-beds.—All seeds of trees and shrubs should be sown by the middle of this month, except those which require to be sown as soon as they ripen. Shade with lattice-work made of laths, and support the ends on bricks to allow the air to circulate freely around the seedlings.

Nursery Trees.—Attend to those budded or grafted last year, and rub off all shoots which have started upon the stocks before they become large enough to require cutting.

Insects must be destroyed if healthy trees are expected, and the earlier this is done the easier it will be to discover and take means to kill them. Canker-worms and tent caterpillars are most destructive to the trees; directions have been previously given how to destroy them, while the manner of entrapping the Codling-moth, so destructive of fruit, is given on page 184.

FRUIT GARDEN.

Currant Bushes.—The currant-worm makes its appearance this month and next, and the bushes should be dusted with powdered white hellebore as soon as it is discovered. Young plants ought to have been set out last month but they may be moved early this month if care is taken to mulch them properly. Keep the soil well-cultivated between the rows, and thin out the old wood.

Strawberries.—Plants mulched in the fall should be looked to to see that their crowns are properly uncovered, and those which were not covered will need a mulch of cut straw or leaves to prevent the rains from washing the soil upon the fruit, thus making the berries for the most part unsalable. See directions for picking and marking on page 184.

Grape-Vines.—Keep the new growth tied to the trellises to prevent the wind from breaking off the shoots. Layers may be made by bending down canes of last year's growth, and covering with earth; in the fall the roots will have formed on the plants, and they may then be taken up and set out.

Raspberries and Blackberries.—Cut off the old fruiting canes, if not done last fall, and burn, and tie up the new growth to stakes or wires.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

Asparagus.—The crop will be at its height this month. Those who wish to market it will find directions for cutting and packing on page 182.

Beans.—Put in the early sorts of snaps when night frosts are over, and by the middle of the month it is usually safe to plant the late varieties. The poles should be set first, and the beans then planted around them. The rows should be four feet apart, and the hills the same distance.

Beets and Carrots will need weeding and thinning as soon as the rows can be seen; the thinning of the beets answer for greens, and those pulled from a few rows very thick for this purpose only.

Cabbages and Cauliflowers.—Keep the early crops in a full head; sow seeds of the later sorts in seeds beds for late planting.

Celery.—Sow in seed-bed to furnish plants for setting in July; the dwarf sorts are preferable.

Corn.—Plant early sorts of sweet-corn as soon as all danger from frost is over. The best plan is to sow in drills three feet apart, and afterwards thin the plants to a foot apart in the rows.

Cucumbers.—Plants seeds in frames and in the open ground, using plenty of seed to allow for bugs a share. A frame like the one described in the April *Agriculturist* will be found very effective in preventing the attacks of the striped bug. A hand-light may be placed over a few hills to secure some extra early fruit.

Egg Plants.—These are very sensitive to cold, and should not be set out until the weather has become quite warm. If the plants are in pots they may be turned out and planted, so that they will scarcely feel the change.

Herbs.—Sow in seed-boxes, and when large enough to handle set out in rows 18 inches apart, allowing 10 inches between the plants.

Lettuce.—Ground from which the first crop has been taken should be spaded and some other crop planted. Set out plants for use later.

Martynia.—Set out plants or sow seed in hills two feet apart each way; the pods make excellent pickles if picked before they become tough.

Melons.—Treat the same as recommended for cucumbers.

Onions.—Sow the seed at once if not already done; weed the beds which are already up. It is a good plan to sow a few radish seeds with the onions, as this will allow of their being weeded much sooner than if the onion-seed was sown alone.

Parsley.—Sow in seed-beds, and prick out as soon as large enough to handle. It germinates slowly.

Parsnips.—Thin and weed out the plants as soon as large enough.

Potatoes.—Cultivate and hoe as soon as they show above ground. A dressing of ashes or plaster will be found to promote the growth. Plant for late crops.

Peas.—Brush those varieties already up before they get large enough to fall down. Plant for medium and late.

Peppers require the same treatment as egg-plants.

Rhubarb.—Never cut the stalks, but give a slight twist and pull, and the stalk is easily separated from the plant.

Spinach.—Sow for late. Sow seeds of New Zealand spinach for summer use.

Sweet Potatoes.—Prepare a hot-bed for the plants, and give plenty of manure; make the ridges 30 inches apart, and set the plants 15 inches in the rows. The plants can usually be bought so cheaply that it will pay to raise them if but a few are wanted. Southern Queen is considered the best variety for Northern gardens.

Squashes.—Plant the first sort in hills 4 feet apart each way. For late sorts 8 feet is not too much. Use plenty of seed to insure a stand.

Tomatoes.—Set out when the weather has become settled and the ground warm, putting the plants 3 or 4 feet apart. Unless the vines are supported in some trellis or support is needed to keep the fruit from touching the ground.

Manure.—Save every material from which manure can be made, and in a few years the soil will show signs of the care bestowed upon it in extra crops.

Weeds.—See that all due care is taken to prevent the weeds in the fence-rows and corners from going to seed, as the labor of the year will be lightened if no weeds are allowed to go to seed. The gardener is obliged to exterminate the weeds that grow among the crops, but he is very apt to neglect the roadsides, fence-corners, and such places, which keep up an abundant supply of weed-seeds.

FLOWER-GARDEN AND LAWNS.

Lawns.—The lawn will need a careful raking, and afterwards to be rolled with a heavy iron roller. Before rolling sow grass-seed upon the bare spots where the turf was killed or injured during the winter. When the grass is long enough to need cutting, a lawn-mower is necessary, although a good mower can mow a small lawn nearly as well as scythe.

Evergreens.—Plant this month, using every possible care not to allow the roots to become dry through exposure to the wind. Do not set so close that they can not develop into well shaped trees.

Flowers-beds on the lawn and in the garden should be spaded up and manured where necessary. Where any bulbs have been set in the lawn, drive down small stakes at short distances to preserve the outline.

Seedlings.—Set out young seedlings of annuals which have been started in hot-beds, and sow seeds in the open ground.

HOW TO SET A HORSE'S BROKEN LEG.

[Many a horse with a broken leg is killed to put it out of its misery that might, with proper treatment have been cured, and if not made as valuable as before at least saved to many years of useful labor. Skilled Veterinary Surgeons are yet rare, and in the country very few to be found. It is much to be regretted that physicians and surgeons generally think it beneath them to treat domestic animals. This is not the case, however, with a surgical friend of ours who has had much success in treating fractured legs of horses, and has had the satisfaction of seeing several animals that would otherwise have been killed made useful to their delighted owners. At our request he has written out his method or treatment.—ED.]

Thanks to the application of common-sense to surgery, we have now at our command a successful method of treating fractured limbs among our farm stock. For curable cases this new method will give a good percentage of fair results.

He it is. Suppose we have a horse with his fitlock broken six inches above the hind leg. The first thing to do is to make for him a firm, *narrow* stall, not much wider than is absolutely necessary to enable the animal to stand, or a pair of stocks such as are used for shoeing refractory colts or mules. Arrange a windlass by which, when a band of the strongest sailcloth or some similar material is placed under the animals belly, hind quarters can be lifted clear of the ground. This belly-band should be one and a half to two feet wide, and long enough to allow it to be tied with the ends. The concert and distribution of gifts will begin at 6 o'clock on Tuesday morning, the 15th of July next, and the following will be the order of proceedings: 1st. Music by orchestra band. 2d. Pasting of tags (one for each ticket sold) in large wheel. 3d. Placing of gifts in small wheel. 4th. Music by orchestra band. 5th. Explanatory remarks by President. 6th. Drawing of the hair of gifts. 7th. Music by orchestra band. 8th. Drawing of last half of gifts. 9th. Placing of large wheel with tags in hands of committee appointed by President. 10th. Grand orchestral concert.

To insure on this grand occasion will be the best that can be procured, and the gentlemen who count and place the tags and gifts in the wheels and superintend the drawing and keep the record of the drawn numbers will be chosen from the best known and most trustworthy citizens of the State. All will be so selected as to fully and effectually scatter complaint from any just source.

The sale of tickets will begin on Saturday, July 12, at 9 o'clock A. M. Tickets drawing gifts must be presented at or prior to No. 1 Public Library, Louisville, Ky., where checks upon the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank of Louisville, or sight drafts upon the Fourth National Bank of New York, at the option of the bearer, will be given for the face of the gift. All gifts not called for at the time of drawing will be turned over to the Public Library fund.

For full particulars send for circulars, to

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent Public Library of Kentucky,
Louisville, Ky.

WISCOM

$1,000 REWARD. For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that DR. KING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure this Piles and nothing else, and for several cases of over 20 years standing. Sold by all Drug gists. Price $1 00. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Agents 49 Wood street, Pittsburgh. TTSS

BANKS AND BANKERS.

FREEHOLD
Bank and Building ASSOCIATION,
No. 68 Smithfield St.,
Between Fourth Avenue and Diamond Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CAPITAL.....$2?0,000.
FREEHOLD PRIVILEGE..... 500,000.

DEPOSITORS SECURED
BY ACT OF THE
Legislature of Pennsylvania.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

Money Loaned on Mortgages, National or State Bonds, or other good Securities.

Married Women and persons under age, by the charter, can deposit money in their own names, and their money cannot be interfered with by any one except themselves.

Bank hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday Evening from 7 to 9. Directors meet daily at 12 M.

OFFICERS OF BANK.

President—EDWARD HOUSE.
Vice Presidents—ADAM JACOBS and JACOB F. SLAGLE.

DIRECTORS.

EDWARD HOUSE, ROBERT W. MACKEY,
THOMAS STEEL, JARED M. BRUSH,
WM. PHILLIPS, S. S. BOGGS,
JOHN PAUL.

Secretary and Treasurer—THOMAS STEEL.
Cashier—JAMES P. SPEER.
Solicitors—FRED. M. MAGEE, T. S. BIGELOW

Allegheny National Bank,
OF PITTSBURGH,
No. 33 Fifth Avenue.
Capital Stock, $500,000.

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R. W. MACKEY.....Vice President.
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BANK OF INDUSTRY,
No. 110 FIFTH AVENUE.
CAPITAL, - - - $100,000.
Stockholders Individually Liable.

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

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JOSEPH ROSS, President.
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GERMAN SAVINGS BANK,
206 Ohio Street, Allegheny City.
Stockholders Individually Liable.

Assets January 1, 1873, - $961,031 10
Capital Represented, over $5,500,000 00

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., also on Saturday Evening, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
Deposits received in sums of One Dollar and upwards. Six per cent. Interest paid on time deposits, which can be drawn without previous notice.
Agents in all the principal cities of Europe, and collections promptly made.

Directors.

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Jacob Kopp, Damas Lotz,
Joseph Lantner, H. W. Anschutz,
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President.
L. WALTER, Vice President.
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FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE,
City of Pittsburgh
7 Per Cent.
Water Loan Bonds
At Par with Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are payable in 25 years, and are free from taxation.

Interest Payable Semi-Annually.

Executors, Administrators, Guardians and Trustees are authorized by law to invest trust funds in these Bonds.

PENN BANK,
No. 118 WOOD STREET.
TTSS

PETROLEUM.

ELKINS, BLY & CO.,
REFINERS OF
Carbon and Head Light Oils,
AND DEALERS IN
LUBRICATING OILS,
Duquesne Way and Ninth St., Pittsburgh.
Orders from the Wholesale Trade solicited.

R. S. WARING, Pittsburgh. HENRY H. KING, Philadelphia.

WARING & KING,
Commission Merchants and Broker in Petroleum and Its Products.
Office No. 37 FIFTH AVENUE, Second Floor, PITTSBURGH PA.

Library Gift Concert.

NINETY DAYS POSTPONEMENT.

A Full Drawing Certain.

$500,000 in Bank to pay Gifts

10,000 CASH GIFTS PAID IN FULL

$100,000 for Only Ten Dollars

Enough of the 100,000 tickets issued for the THIRD GRAND GIFT CONCERT, in aid of the Public Library of Kentucky, having been sold to insure a full drawing, and the wish having been universally expressed that the 10,000 cash gifts offered should be drawn in full and paid in full without any scaling down, as heretofore, the managements, with the concurrence of the trustees, have determined to allow ninety days more for the sale of the remnant of tickets left on hand. The concert and distribution advertised for April 8 is therefore postponed to Tuesday, July 8, 1873, on which day and no other, they will positively and unequivocally take place in Public Library Hall, Louisville, Ky.

At this grand concert the following cash gifts will be distributed by lot and paid in full to the ticket holders who draw them:

LIST OF GIFTS.

One Grand Cash Gift		$100,000
One Grand Cash Gift		50,000
One Grand Cash Gift		25,000
One Grand Cash Gift		20,000
One Grand Cash Gift		10,000
One Grand Cash Gift		5,000
2 Cash Gifts of $1,000 each		2,000
50 Cash Gifts of	500 each	25,000
80 Cash Gifts of	400 each	32,000
100 Cash Gifts of	300 each	30,000
150 Cash Gifts of	200 each	30,000
500 Cash Gifts of	100 each	50,000
9,000 Cash Gifts of	10 each	90,000
Total, 10,000 Gifts, all Cash		$500,000

The money to pay all these gifts in full is now upon deposit in the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank of Louisville, and set aside for that purpose, and can only be used for that purpose, as will be seen by the following certificate of the Cashier

OFFICE OF FARMERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, LOUISVILLE, KY., April 7, 1873.

This is to certify that there is in the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank to the credit of the Third Grand Gift Concert, for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky, five hundred thousand dollars, which has been set apart by the managers to pay the gifts in full, and will be held by the bank and paid out for this purpose, and this purpose only. R. S. VEECH, Cashier.

The party, therefore, who holds the ticket drawing the first gift will get $100,000 in greenbacks, and so of the second gift will get $25,000, the third, the $20,000, the fourth, the $10,000, the $5,000, and all the other gifts, 10,000 in number, amount up to $500,000.

The manner of handling the gifts will be furnished to those who first apply (orders accompanied by the cash) at the following prices, having preference over parties who delay: 50 whole tickets $10; halves $5; and quarters $2 50. 11 whole tickets for $100; halves for $50; 23 for $100; halves for $50, and 575 for $5,000. No discount on less than $100 worth sold. Address all letters with the case,

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent Public Library of Kentucky,
Louisville, Ky.

Tradesmen's National Bank,
WOOD STREET, CORNER SECOND.
INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.
MONEY LOANED
ON
UNITED STATES BONDS COLLATERAL
Accounts Solicited.

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THE NATIONAL TRUST CO.,
No. 423 Penn St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
CAPITAL, - - $100,000
Stockholders Individually Liable.

Deposits of $1 and upward received. Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections, and proceeds promptly remitted. Discount Days—Tuesdays and Fridays.

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Vice President—JAMES M. TAYLOR.
Cashier—ROBERT J. GRIER.

Odd Fellows' Savings Bank,
No. 63 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
Chartered by Legislature of Pennsylvania, March, 1872

CAPITAL.....$100,000
PRIVILEGE.....$500,000.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

Money Loaned on Mortgages, Bonds and other good Securities.

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS

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Collections and Returns promptly made.

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Open for business from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8.
Board of Directors meets daily at 11 o'clock.

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NO. 123 FOURTH AVE.,
OPPOSITE DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK.
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INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. DISCOUNTS made on all approved Securities.
Open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday until 6 o'clock P. M.

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No. 135 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
CHARTERED BY LEGISLATURE.
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Collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

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SIX (6) PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on Time Deposits.
Money Loaned on Mortgages, Bills of Exchange, Notes and all good Securities.
Accounts of Banks and individuals solicited.
Board meets for Discount daily, at 11½ o'clock.

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ANCHOR SAVINGS BANK,
No. 153 Wylie Av., cor. Elm St.,
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Capital Stock, $100,000.

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244 Beaver Avenue, Allegheny.
CAPITAL.....$200,000
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Discount days Monday and Thursday. Six per cent. interest paid on Time Deposits. Deposits received from one dollar and upwards.

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HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
CORNER FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.,
(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.)
Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.

Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of GOVERNMENT BONDS.
SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON.

STEAMSHIPS.

INMAN LINE
ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
To and From Liverpool, Calling at Queenstown.

CITY OF NEW YORK, THURSDAY, May 1st, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS, SATURDAY, May 3d, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK, THURSDAY, May 8, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL, SATURDAY, May 10, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL, THURSDAY, May 15th, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN, SATURDAY, May 17th, at 10 A. M.

And every following THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from Pier 45, North River, New York.

Rates of Passage:

CABIN—$80 and $100 gold.
EXCURSION TICKETS at Reduced Rates.
STEERAGE—To Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Cardiff or Bristol, $30 currency.
FREE PASSAGE CERTIFICATES from parts $32 currency.
SIGHT DRAFTS on Great Britain and Ireland for sale.
Apply to JOHN G. DALE, New York
WM. INGHAM,
143 Smithfield street, or
T. H. MORRAN,
7 Ninth street,
THOMAS H. KERTLAND,
47 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Where plans of Cabin can be seen and every information given.

White Star U. S. Mail Line,
THE FASTEST FLEET
AFLOAT
Between New York and Liverpool,
Calling at CORK HARBOR both ways, Booking Passengers to and from all parts of Ireland, Sailing every THURSDAY from Liverpool and every SATURDAY from White Star Wharf, Jersey City.

OCEANIC.....Capt. Bristow.
BALTIC.....Capt. Kennedy.
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CELTIC.....Capt. Thompson.
ADRIATIC.....Capt. Parry.

Passenger Accommodations Unrivaled.
Saloon, $80 to $100. Children under 12, $60. Infants, $10.
Steerage, $30. Currency. Prepaid Certificates, $32 currency.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent, 19 Broadway, N.Y.
MAX SCHAMBERG,
163 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh.

PROPOSALS.

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY
OPERATING THE
Pittsburgh Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until noon of THURSDAY, May 15, 1873, for the GRADING, BRIDGE AND MASONRY of the second Track on the main line of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, Between Highland and Enon, Pa., about 8 miles in length.
Between Beloit and Alliance, Ohio., about 5 miles in length.
Between Alliance and Louisville, Ohio, about 11¾ miles in length.
Between Greville and Wooster, Ohio, about 13 miles in length.
Between Mansfield and Crestline, Ohio, about 11 miles in length.
Between Crestline and Bucyrus, O. io, about 12 miles in length.
Between Lafayette and Delphos, Ohio, about 19 miles in length.
Between Fort Wayne and Hadley, Indiana, about 4 miles in length.
Between Columbia and Pierceton, Indiana, about 11 miles in length.

The work will be divided into sections, and proposals may be submitted for the grading or masonry separately.

The Company reserve the right to reject any or all proposals.

Good and sufficient security for fulfillment of contracts (by bond or bonds) will be demanded.

Profile and Specifications can be seen at the Engineer's office, at the same rates as are charged at the Depot.

Maps will be furnished through the destinations from hotels and residences by W. ARMTRONG'S Baggage Express, corner Grant and Water streets.

For further information apply to

E. D. SMITH,
Central Ticket Agent, No. 43 Fifth avenue, Duquesne Way, corner Grant and Water streets.
F. K. HYNDMAN,
General Superintendent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ROOFING.

Woodside & Griffith,
ROOFERS AND DEALERS IN

SLATE.
Office, 370 Penn Street, opposite Ft. Wayne Freight Depot, PITTSBURGH, PA.
All Orders promptly attended to. Work done by Experienced Workmen.

AIKEN & CO.,
DEALERS IN
NORTHAMPTON, VERMONT and PEACH BOTTOM ROOFING
SLATE
Also, Slating Nails and Felt,
Corner Eleventh and Liberty Streets,
Opposite the Grain Elevator, Pittsburgh, Pa.
SLATE ROOFS put on by experienced workmen.

GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

Pittsburgh Flint Glass Works
ESTABLISHED 1808.
BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.,
Factory BINGHAM STREET, Birmingham, Wareroom 21 and 23 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh.

J. P. PEARS, B. BAKEWELL, JR.,
S. R. CAMPBELL, J. W. PAUL.

WM. HOLMES.....JAMES IRWIN
JAMES IRWIN & CO.
OIL OF VITRIOL, MURIATIC ACID, NITRIC ACID, ENGLISH CAUSTIC SODA, AND AQUA AMMONIA.
Office—No. 15 Market Street, Pittsburgh

Fairbanks Standard
SCALES,
Of all kinds. Be careful to buy only the genuine.
Also, Baggage Barrows, Warehouse Trucks, Improved Mon y Drawer, &c.
Scales Repaired promptly.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,
48 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

TTSS

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—ON AND after DECEMBER 22d, 1872, Trains will leave and arrive as follows:

EASTWARD. Through Trains Leave Union Depot.		WESTWARD. Through Trains Arrive at Union Depot.	
Pacific Express	2:30 a m	Mail Train	1:35 a m
Fast Line	12:20 p m	Fast Line	3:25 a m
Chicago Ex	12:20 p m	Pittsburgh Ex	8:00 a m
Cincinnati Ex	4:00 p m	Cincinnati Ex	10:40 a m
Philadelphia Ex	5:20 p m	Southern Ex	12:40 p m
Fast Line	8:50 p m	Pacific Ex	4:10 p m
LOCAL.		Way Passenger	9:50 p m
Wall's No. 1	6:40 a m	LOCAL.	
Wilkinsburg Ac.		Wall's No. 1	8:30 a m
No. 1	7:05 a m	Wilkinsburg Ac. No. 1	7:30 a m
Wall's No. 2	10:20 a m	Wilkinsburg Ac.	
Wall's No. 3	11:45 a m	No. 2	8:20 a m
Wilkinsburg Ac.		Wall's No. 2	9:10 a m
No. 2	2:40 p m	Johnstown Ac.	10:10 a m
Wall's No. 4	3:20 p m	Wall's No. 3	1:55 p m
Johnstown Ac.	4:00 p m	Wall's No. 4	3:20 p m
Brin's Ac. No. 1	4:50 p m	Wilkinsburg Ac. No. 2	4:45 p m
Brin's Ac. No. 2	6:10 p m	Wall's No. 5	5:55 p m
Wall's Ac. No. 5	6:15 p m	Brin's Ac. No. 2	6:30 p m
Brin's Ac. No. 3	9:50 p m	Brin's Ac. No. 3	7:40 p m
Wall's No. 6	11:05 p m	Brin's Ac. No. 4	11:10 p m

Chicago Express, Cincinnati Express and Fast Line arrive at Brinton Accommodation No. 3 leave daily.
Pacific Express daily, except Monday.
All other Trains daily, except Sunday.
Pacific Express leaving Pittsburgh at 2:30 a. m., arrives at Harrisburg 11:30 a. m.; Philadelphia 3:30 p. m.; Baltimore 5:00 p. m.; Washington 5:40 p. m.; New York 6:34 p. m.
Chicago Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 12:20 p. m., arrives at Harrisburg 10:20 p. m., Philadelphia 2:30 a. m., New York 6:05 a. m.
Cincinnati Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 1:10 p. m., arrives at Rochester 10:15 p. m.; Cleveland 4:45 a. m.; Indianapolis 2:15 a. m.; Washington 5:00 a. m.
Mail Train leaves Pittsburgh at 1:35 a. m., arrives Philadelphia 1:45 p. m.; Baltimore 3:25 p. m.; Washington 4:05 p. m.; Harrisburg 7:55 a. m.; Philadelphia 11:50 a. m.; New York 10:11 a. m.
Fast Line, leaving Pittsburgh at 3:25 a. m., arrives Harrisburg 8:45 a. m.; Philadelphia 12:50 p. m.; New York 3:10 p. m.; Baltimore 11:30 a. m.; Washington 12:30 p. m.
The Church Train leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:10 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at

SUPPLEMENT.

SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1873.

BEARDS.

Their Philosophy—Ancient and Modern Styles.

The wearing of the beard was by some nations, strictly regarded as a religious rite, from which no dispensation was possible. Even its management became a matter of grave importance. The Tartars estimated the Persians as no better than infidels, because while the latter would not adopt their custom of forasmuch as they would not adopt their custom of cutting the whiskers. A long and sanguinary war was waged, owing to their obstinacy, which arose from a national sense of honor. So highly did the Persians value the beard that according to St. Chrysostom, their Kings had this natural appendage woven or matted with gold thread. This style of hirsute ornamentation was improved upon in subsequent ages by the rulers of France, who had their flowing beards fastened with gold buttons. None need be told what a vast value the Turks set upon their beards. Sooner than the despoiled of them, they would prefer the ignominy of being publicly whipped or branded, nay, even accept death itself. Even slaves who attend the seraglios are shaven, as a token of servitude. The Arab is known to preserve his bread with scrupulous care, almost bordering on devotion; in all probability, out of respect for the Islam Prophet, who wore this majestic mark of manhood. The anointing of the beard with unguents is traceable to extremely remote times, and was constantly practised by the Jews and Romans. The Turks still adhere to this custom. On occasions of staid visits one of the ceremonies observed is to sprinkle scented water on the beard of the visitant, and then to perfume it with aloes wood.

Among the ancient Greeks and Romans the beard was an object of great veneration. Not only so, but it was considered to possess some occult charm, and regarded as a sacred pledge of confidence and protection. According to the Grecian mythology, when Thetis sought to avenge the wrongs of her son, she embraced the knees of Jupiter and touched his beard in supplication. Another illustration of this presented in the painful scene of Ulysses and Diomed. The former thought if he could but touch the warrior's beard his life would be safe. Hence when the Greeks did commence to discard the beard until the time of Alexander the Great who ordered the Macedonians to cut off the same stimulatory measure, lest when in battle his foe should afford the enemy an undue advantage. This practice was abandoned in Justinian's reign, when long beards once more came into vogue. The philosophers, however, always distinguished themselves from the vulgar in this respect, by suffering their beards to grow, irrespective of imperial mandate to the contrary.

With the Normans the beard was held in abhorrence, somewhat similar to the ancient Britons, who contented themselves with the cultivation of hair on the upper lip. The beard, however, was allowed to grow by the Anglo Saxons. When William the Conquerer, among other acts of oppression, compelled the English to cut off their broads, the edict was regarded as a wanton display of authority and tyranny. Some preferred abandoning their country rather than conform to so intolerant a decree. In both instances, such arbitrary laws were universally disregarded. Sometimes they led to popular outbursts. It is said that, upon Harold dispatching scouts into the camp of William I., they returned in ecstasy at the cheering prospect of a speedy victory. They reported that their enemies were not soldiers, but priests, having all shaven faces. Singular to say, on the seal of William the Conqueror he appears with both mustache and beard.

The fashion of wearing beards obtained in France till Louis XIII. ascended the throne. The premature death of his sire, Henry IV., caused a revolution in this custom, though the Duke of Sully did not conform to the dress of the courtiers. Being once ridiculed for his obstinacy, he said to the King: "Sire, when your illustrious father did me the honor to consult me on his weighty affairs, the first act of his was to send off all the buffoons and stage dancers of his court." Beards were again worn in the reign of Louis XIV. Condé, Corneille, and Moliere, like the ancient Kings of France, took much pride in their beards. Dupral, the famous Bishop of Clermont who built the Jesuits' Church at Paris, is reputed to have had the finest beard ever known—"for he had a beard for a Bishop," as the quaint phrase of his cathedral thought. Hence they came to the rude resolve to deprive him of it, and actually made the attempt one day in the church. The prelate, perceiving the dean and others with the instruments of torture in the shape of scissors, razor, &c., made the best haste he could out of the edifice, and fled some leagues off to the castle of Beauregard. Here he pined, and at length died, it is said, through sheer vexation.

The Eastern and Western Churches have not only had controversies respecting points of doctrine and discipline; they have had disputes concerning beards. One Church enjoined that ecclesiastics should wear beards. Another Church prohibited this usage by express *constitutione de radendis barbis*. Even the Greeks were scandalized at the beardless images of saints in Roman Catholic places of worship. The Roman clergy once assumed the right of legislating on the matter of beards. The female ornament of Henry I. for example, was condemned by some priests from the pulpit; and so persistently did the king, to get rid of such fulminations, had to yield to their demand. Yet notwithstanding this, in twenty years, we find the beard the fashion of Henry II. In after time the beard was carefully cultivated, and worn with pride. How touching that incident at the execution of Sir Thomas More, when he drew his teeming beard aside from the fatal ax, and naively remarked to the executioner, "My beard has not been guilty of treason!"—*The Dark Blue.*

UNSAFE OCEAN STEAMERS.

Serious Defects in the Construction of Iron Steamships—Sacrificing Security to Life for Greater Speed and More Capacious Freight Room.

Sir William Fairbairn directs the attention of iron shipbuilders and owners, through the London *Times*, to what may be considered serious defects in the construction and proportions of iron ships. He writes:

"For a number of years we have gradually been sliding into what are considered the advantages of great length and narrow beam in construction; and no doubt if increased speed and enlarged space for cargo are to be the objects required, they may by these means be obtained. This, as a commercial view, may be desirable; but it must not be overlooked that, if done at all, it must be done at the risk of human life and the ultimate strength of the ship. Thus we have a class of ships of great length, and any increase of length, unless accompanied by a proportionate width and depth, must always be looked upon as constituting an unsafe and unseaworthy ship. It is perhaps not generally known that to double the length of a vessel, without increasing her depth or width, and keeping the proportion is to reduce her powers of resistance one-half; or, in other words, if the Great Eastern were only 600 feet instead of 490 feet long she would never have gone to pieces on the Meaglier rocks, at the entrance of Halifax harbor. With such a length of ship and a full cargo on board nothing could have saved her from her destruction in the position in which she was placed, with her bottom on a ledge of rock and her extremities suspended on each side. In such a position she must of necessity break in two when pressed by two powerfully loaded levers acting upon her fore and aft sectional area at midships, or, as stated, at the foremast, where she broke in two and tumbled headlong into the water. But, in fact, it ought to be known to naval architects—as it is well understood by Mr. E. Reed, late Constructor of the Navy—that iron ships are neither more nor less than hollow beams floating in water; and, moreover, they follow pre cisely the same laws as any other girder, such as the Britannia and Conway bridges, where the strengths vary as the squares and not the weights as the cubes. On this principle the strength of a ship should not be less than three times the heaviest load she has to carry; and that should be the maximum, if we are to escape those lamentable wholesale disasters which so frequently occur at sea. I have not gone into calculations as to the strength of the Atlantic. It is sufficient to notice that she was extremely weak for her length, and I sincerely hope that the Commissioners now sitting will not fail to recommend to Parliament some positive measure on the construction of iron ships; but I trust they will also insist on a definite law for compulsory periodical inspection. I think, also, we are all agreed that if any principle of construction is practised known to be dangerous to human life, the parties exercising it should be liable for the consequences, and if long ships with narrow beam and limited depth can be proved to be insecure, ignorance of the laws of construction will not remove the responsibilities which they incur. It is therefore necessary that the government or some other competent authority—such as the Board of Trade—should determine, for public good, what is safe and what is unsafe; and I therefore venture to maintain that, having these convictions, they should be carefully investigated and proved either that they are worthy or not worthy of adoption. In offering these remarks I have no desire to introduce theories, but simply to establish a system of construction calculated to meet all the requirements of a safe and useful description of vessel for the maintenance of peaceful relations between this and foreign nations. I hope, therefore, I have not exceeded the boundaries of scientific inquiry. That unsound principles are at work in the building of iron ships I have not the shadow of a doubt, and I venture to hope that your powers of publishing the puoile will not only lead to a saving of life, but ultimately to a better and more durable construction of our war and mercantile marine."

Farming Among the Russian Peasants.

As a general rule, the peasants in South Russia own seldom over twenty-five or thirty acres, and these he scatters in one or two parcels. No fences or any other signs mark the dividing line, still every one knows the exact limits of his land. The common holds the time of all the land, and gives to every inhabitant a certain parcel to cultivate, and then there can be no proletarianism. Every three years the land is changed, so that all may have an equal share in both the good and the poor lands. The instruments, with a few exceptions, which the Russian tiller uses, are of the most primitive style. The peasant hereabout raises rye for bread, flax for him to clothe himself with; sunflowers and linseed to make therefrom the oils he may need during Lent; wheat he leaves entirely to nature and chance. He never manures; but seldom goes deeper than a hen would scratch; and still more seldom does he use a harrow. If the crop fails, he pawns everything he has to the Jew, in order to live, wanders away, during a bad harvest, to seek elsewhere work he can get for himself, or, if he has the prosperous harvests he will demand one rouble as a day's wages, and even at that price labor is scarce, and thousands of Servians and Montenegrines come every year from their mountain homes here to assist the cutting of the grain. All grain is cut with the sickle. The use of scythes is exceptional. A peasant would consider it a mortal sin against his religion to employ a reaper or any other machine in his field. Machinery is being used only on the large estates of the nobleman. The harvest with the sickle being of course slow, it generally lasts about six weeks. The grain is left on the field about a day or two, to dry, as they say; then bound into sheaves of about forty-nine inches in circumference at the band, and stacks of these sheaves are put into a cross, which they call a "copp." All threshing being done on the basis of copps, and not on that of measure.

The Question of Incremation.

The English *Medical Press* says: The attention of our readers may be advantageously directed to the subject of incremation of the dead broached by Prof. Polli. He repeats some of the arguments that have been used against the process, but nowadays, when sanitary science has made such advance, every inch of ground almost has become of value—in a country such as Great Britain, where the population is out of proportion to the area of soil, and where the infection of water by the percolation of decaying animals, situated, it may be, even at a considerable distance, has been proved so frequently, and to give rise to sickness in an intense degree, it really becomes a question of consideration as to how far burial in the earth is hygienically correct or convenient. Habit and the prejudices of time have insured as to the practice of earth burial, so that it seems alarming to discuss the possibility of such a method being displaced, yet the incinerative process, could it be carried out so as not to hurt the sensibility of our nature, when bidding adieu to the last vestiges of those we love from the clutches of carrion creatures, offers certain advantages. By the new treatment procedure we lay the body in the earth to resolve itself into its original elements, by the slow and (could we witness it) the revolting process of decomposition. We preserve no traces of the material once so loved and precious in our eyes; we rear monumental slabs, and commemorate the intensity of our feelings by inscriptions. Would it not be more reasonable to decompose the body by incineration, and retain in monumental urns, if so desired, the ashes of our friends and relatives? The question is one of increasing importance, viewed from a hygienic and social point of view.

IN THE matter of fish, the edibility depends greatly on the cooking and the sauce. As Mr. Brooke said to Sam Weller, "its the seasoning as does it." As food they possess nutritive qualities even superior to meat. They are quiet equal to meat in flesh-forming matter, although, in consequence of their deficiency in oil, they are not heat and force forming. They contain more creatine and creatinine than meat, however; and as this is one of the most valuable constituents of food, because it partly forms the brain matter. Professor Agassiz has lightly said that fish is the food of philosophers. We would impress upon the ladies the absolute necessity of being able to superintend the cooking of fish personally. The cooking of fish is done in the most slovenly manner in many households, and much of the benefit that might be derived is wasted. It is necessary, therefore, that the intelligent mistress should herself be a cook in order to be able to direct the work of the uneducated servant.

A SWINDLER FOOLED.

How a Newspaper Man Got Ahead of a Confidence Man.

A dinner at Delmonico's, which cost $18 25, that amount being paid by a sawdust swindler, is mentioned in the New York *Sun*. Recently, we are told, W. M. Soper, one of the Appletons' corps of writers, while walking up Broadway was accosted by a modestly dressed young man, who cordially grasped his hands, saying: "I am exceedingly glad that you have arrived. Of course you received our telegram and are here in response to it. I am delighted to see you, I assure you. The store is closed for the day, but you must come around early in the morning, and we will fix up matters in a very short time, and you can return to Kentucky a richer and a happier man." Mr. Soper here suggested that this might be a case of mistaken identity. "Impossible," said the young man blandly, "Your name is Barlow, Henry Barlow, of Louisville, isn't it?" Mr. Soper politely replied in the negative, and the stranger overwhelmed him with apologies, adding that Mr. Soper's resemblance to "Mr. Barlow" was so remarkable that he should esteem it a great favor if he might be permitted to mention it to the real Mr. Barlow, who was hourly expected on important business. Therefore, as an act of kindness, would he give him his name? Mr. Soper, suspecting wrong, gave him his name. Mr. Soper remained his walk up Broadway, but before he reached his hand was seized by another young gentleman whose grasp and manner were much as to inspire confidence. "My dear Mr. Damon, how do you? This is indeed a pleasant surprise. Kansas City? When did leave our good friends in ——? Where you arrive, and how long are you remain? Where are you stopping?" Mr. Soper, after a proper interval of surprise, kindly recognized the gentleman as one Mr. Hammond, a worker in the Kansas City monopoly, whereat Mr. Hammond was greatly delighted and whereat Mr. Hammond was greatly delighted and invited Mr. Soper to dine at Delmonico's. An immediately invitation was promptly accepted. The story concludes as follows:

At dinner, Soper and Hammond were stepping out to the Fourteenth street sidewalk after dining, Mr. Soper took Mr. Hammond's hand, which he deposited in the broad fire place. All that day the fire burned, and smouldered at night; and the next day it brilliantly blazed again until it became too hot for some hideous guests did within. One of the back-log came two huge black-snakes, each four feet long, which the proprietor of the mansion, who happened to be on hand, quietly dispatched. The snakes had been in the fire nearly two days and the fire burning all the time.

"Mr Hammond, I am delighted to have met you, and I am glad you recognize me, and I am pleased that I know you. You must visit me in my own house as soon as we get back to Kansas City. I shall be proud to introduce so elegant a gentleman to my family and friends. I am gratified to meet you for another reason than that we are citizens of the same place. In confidence, Mr. Hammond, I will find that I am short. I don't think that I have enough to pay my hotel bill here and my fare home. Mr. Hammond, you know who I am, and I shall be very much gratified if you can do me the kindness to lend me $100 until we reach home, when I shall make it my immediate duty and pleasure to call at the postoffice and rufund you the amount."

Mr. Hammond vanished uttering the single monosyllable "Sold ?"

STATE NEWS.

Markelsburg has a boy between nine and ten years of age, who weighs 140 pounds.

The Huntingdon county Sabbath School Convention will be held on Wednesday and Thursday, June 4th and 5th.

Mr. Samuel Foster, of Ironsville, who was injured in the foot by the cars, near Tyrone, on the 19th ult., died of gangrene on Tuesday last.

Blair county boasts of a member of the Legislature who served the whole term, and yet never spoke to, or even saw the Governor.

The Huntingdon *Journal* gives the following list of iron furnaces in that county: Mill Creek, Edward A. Greenawalt & Co.; Barree, G. Dorsey Greene & Co.; Huntingdon, G. A. J. H. Shoenberger; Juniata Iron Works, S. A. & R. Hatfield; Pennsylvania, Lyon, Stewart & Co.; Greenwood (two), Logan Iron and Steel Co. Jo. and Rock Hill, Rock Hill Iron and Steel Company.

The mining of iron ore has been resumed at the large mine near Sinking Springs. New and improved machinery has been put in, and it is expected that the yield will be much increased. The ore, which is hematite of excellent quality, is used at the Keystone furnace, Reading.

The Allentown *News* gives the following account of a singular funeral: In accordance with the direction of the eccentric will of a rich farmer, who resided in Walnuttown, on the East Pennsylvania Railroad, about eleven miles from Reading, and who died this week, he was buried in the center of a large field on his farm by his relatives, last Thursday morning. There were no services held, and no clergyman was present, as he had expressly enjoined. There is to be a "fence around the grave," and he did not leave directions as to what kind of a fence, and that matter is left to the discretion of the relatives. We have heard no reason given for these extraordinary directions being given in the will. His wife, who died some years ago, is buried in the cemetery, and it appears to us as though the old man had left a splendid opportunity for contestants to get into an interminable law suit, and for the lawyers to divide the farm among them.

The Manch Chunk *Gazette* announces that coal will be ten cents per ton higher in June than it is in May, and five cents higher in August than in June. The Reading Coal Company, we understand, has for four sizes of coal sold up to its capacity to deliver for the entire year, and has orders on hand for 60 days delivery of 100,000 tons more per week than they do.

The city debt of Reading is now $901,872—an increase of $56,403 during the past year.

The Reading *Times and Dispatch* came out on Tuesday in an entire new dress, and presents as handsome and tasteful an appearance as any journal in the State. It is conducted with ability, in the interest of the Republican party, and lays before its readers each day a well condensed summary of current news, local and general. It is to be congratulated on its thrift, which is well earned.

Spotted fever is still said to be epidemic in the extreme northern portion of Cambria county. The disease is generally fatal.

Johnstown aspires to a system of underground drainage.

A little daughter, four years old, of John Collantine, of Lewistown, was run over by the cars on Friday last, and instantly killed.

Eleven deer in one troop came down from the mountains in Mifflin county, a few days ago, performing all kinds of antics in the open fields. A person who saw them says it was one of the prettiest scenes he ever witnessed.

The annual convention and re-union of the secret order of Chi Phi, will be held at Carlisle this morning at half-past ten o'clock, under the auspices of the Omega Chapter.

The Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars will hold its twentieth annual session in the hall of the House of Representatives, in Harrisburg, on the 16th of June next. A large representation is expected from all parts of the State, and arrangements are being made with the different railroads for the issuing of excursion tickets from all points along their respective lines to Harrisburg, from which delegates may signify their intention of attending.

The Governor has appointed Major Frank J. Shaver, of Titusville, Inspector of Oils for Crawford county.

A man in Avondale, named Coates, says he has lived 115 years.

Concerning Briceland, the convicted murderer, the Washington *Reporter* says: This miserable man has been ill ever since his capture and confined to his old quarters, under the hospitable roof of Sheriff Ramsey. He has but little appetite, and has fallen off a good deal in flesh. He took cold previous to ure during his absence from jail, and has been suffering an attack of sciatic rheumatism. He has not made a clean breast of how all the details of his escape were procured, and is disposed to be quite reticent on the subject. Had this weather been favorable, so that he could have lain in the woods, and not been driven to seek shelter from cold in barns and outhouses, he thinks he could have avoided recapture. His attorneys have carried his case to the supreme court, and there it is likely to rest until late next fall.

Spotted fever has made its appearance in Washington county.

A reunion of the Eighty-fifth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, will take place at Uniontown on the 16th and 31st inst. This regiment was recruited in Washington and the adjacent counties, and the gallant survivors will doubtless have a pleasant time fighting their battles over again in song and story.

Coal miners are scarce, just now, in Schuylkill county.

There were twenty-seven deaths in Williamsport during the month of April.

The steed upon the back of which the late James Fisk, Jr., was wont to make his appearance, is now owned by a gentleman in Allentown.

The Allentown *Chronicle* of Tuesday says: Hon. Ilons Hausman, ex-member from this county, of the Pennsylvania Legislature, was dying at half-past one o'clock to-day, and before this reaches the reader he will probably have passed to his long home. Dead, he may be said to have left no enemies, but during life was always characterized by those genial and pleasant qualities that make a man liked by his fellows. He was a member of the last Legislature, and would have probably been elected to a seat in the next, had life been continued to him. He leaves a wife and nine children, several of whom are married.

A new line of railroad from the center of the Luzerne coal fields direct to Boston, under the charter name of the Lehigh and Eastern Railroad, is now being surveyed. Starting from the northern terminus of the Danville, Hazleton and Wilkesbarre Railroad, near Hazleton, it crosses the Lehigh river at White Haven, crosses the Pocono mountains, and will probably strike the Delaware river at Port Jarvis. From thence it is projected to extend to the Hudson river, at West Newberry, connecting with the Boston, Hartford and Erie road, direct to Boston. Colonel C. G. Siayback, of Lancaster county, has been appointed engineer, and has just started a corps of assistants on the survey from Hazleton to Port Jarvis, a distance of about ninety miles.

Hon. A. G. Curtin, President of the Pennsylvania Reserve Association, is expected to deliver an address at the reunion of the soldiers at Gettysburg in the 15th.

The Reading Coal Company have offered a prize of $10,000 for the best coal sent in from their collieries to the market. This has brought about a most spirited competition at the different breakers to shipcoal as clean and good as possible. The prize is to be divided, when won, in halves, $5,000 to the mine boss and $5,000 among slate pickers at the successful colliery, so that the smallest boy in the breakers has an abundant incentive to do his work well.

A child was born recently in Curtin township, Centre county, which, when one week old, weighed but three and a half pounds. It is living and doing well.

In some parts of Cumberland county, incendiaries are creating much alarm.

Danville is to have a new $28,000 public school building.

The butchers of Phœnixville have erected a mammoth slaughter house in the market house, on which to mark delinquents after May 10th.

The nail works at Towanda are now in successful operation.

Reading has a new castle of the Ancient Order of Knights of the Mystic Chain, called Grand Central No. 23.

The Omaha *Bee*, of the 28th ultimo, says that Mr. John Shaffer, of Hollidaysburg, who is now on a Western tour, stopped over night at the Wyoming House, Omaha, on the night of the 27th ult., placing his money and watch under his pillow for safe keeping. Getting up at four o'clock in the morning to catch the train he departed without his valuables, and did not discover his loss until the conductor demanded tickets. Mr. Shaffer got off the train, returned to the hotel, and was fortunate enough to find his property just as he had left it.

A Hollidaysburg physician travels around behind a horse which has been in his service for twenty years.

Patrick McElroy, of Donegal township, Butler county, died on the 30th ult., aged ninety-six years.

The Carlisle *Volunteer* says: Mrs. Jeremiah—whom we mentioned in our last as having poisoned herself by taking horse liniment, in mistake for medicine—has since died. Further developments point conclusively that the poison was not taken by mistake, but purposely. Previous to taking the poison she remarked, "that she was tired of life and would put an end to herself," which declaration she has fearfully carried into effect. Some months ago she attempted to commit suicide in a similar manner, but was rescued in time to save her life. Troubles of a domestic nature, it is said, terminated in the aberration of mind, was no doubt the cause of the rash act.

The Somerset *Herald* says: We hear reports from several portions of the county, of cattle starving to death. The winter set in so early, has been so bitter and long that but few of our farmers have been able to winter their cattle in the usual successful manner.

The rolling mill and new furnace of the Lochiel Iron Works, at Harrisburg, are now in full blast, giving employment to five thousand men. Sixty to seventy tons of rails are made per day.

The Montrose narrow gauge railway, which will be twenty-seven miles long when finished, has been completed from Tunkhannock to within three miles of Montrose. An engine and several passenger cars have been received for the road. The Montrose railway traverses a rich agricultural region and will at some time be an important feeder of the Lehigh valley. James J. Blakslee, of Mauch Chunk, is the president, Mr. Ansart chief engineer and Col. Robert Klotz one of the directors.

OHIO NEWS.

Cleveland has counterpart of Dickens's Fagin in the person of a hoary-headed reprobate named Wolf, who has trained several children to steal for him. The pupils ranged in age from eight to twelve years. The police interfered and broke up Mr. Wolf's educational institute.

After an absence of three weeks, the body of Martin Wieshowski, a Polander, was found in the river at Berea, with marks upon it indicating foul play.

Two policemen in Cleveland disguised themselves, one as a woman, the other in fashionable garments, and played the part of lovers in a spot where ruffians were in the habit of committing outrageous assaults on young women and their escorts. The masquerade did not last long before they were approached and attacked by a brace of ruffians, whose intent was at once apparent. The policemen captured one of them but the other escaped.

Forty-two members of the Montgomery county Pioneer Association have died within a year. The Medina should belong to that society.

John Best, an employee in the Akron paper mill, was caught in the machinery and had one arm torn out of its socket, on Saturday last, causing his death.

The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance, which held its semi-annual session in Lima, last week adjourned to meet in Akron on the 29th of October next.

It is rumored that the Supreme Court will at an early day declare the Boesel Railroad act unconstitutional.

The Holmes county *Farmer* says: "Mrs. Barbara Bell, of Knox township, died on Tuesday of last week, at the extraordinary age of almost one hundred years, having been born in Lancaster county, Pa., on the 21st of November 1773. She immigrated to Ohio in 1805, and has been a resident of Holmes county fifty-five years.

The other day, Nathan Miller, who lives on Long creek, Lawrence county, went out and got some dry wood, among which was a large back-log, which he deposited in the broad fire place. All that day the fire burned, and smouldered at night; and the next day it brilliantly blazed again until it became too hot for some hideous guests did within. One of the back-log came two huge black-snakes, each four feet long, which the proprietor of the mansion, who happened to be on hand, quietly dispatched. The snakes had been in the fire nearly two days and the fire burning all the time.

During a thunder shower, which passed over Norwalk Friday afternoon, Anthony Miller, an inmate of the Huron county infirmary, was struck by lightning and instantly killed. He was in a room of the infirmary at the time with a window down at the top, through which the lightning passed striking him in the top of his hat, burning a small round hole through the crown about one-fourth of an inch in diameter. It passed thence down the right side of his neck and body to the lower part of the chest, where it turned across to the left side, thence took an upward direction a short distance, and passed from the body to a small looking glass in his side pocket, which is the last trace found of the current. A black streak was left on the surface over which the current passed, and the hair on the head was singed about the width of the aperture made in the hat. It is thought the lightning did not pass over the roofs upon the building. All the inmates felt the shock.

On Friday morning, at South Charleston, near Springfield, a little girl, daughter, of a Mr. Cheny, fell into a well containing sixteen feet of water, but was rescued from drowning, with much difficulty, by her father, who observed her fall, and jumped in after the child.

We find in a Columbus letter to the Cincinnati *Commercial* a general statement as to the character of the Morgan raid claims. John M. Alexander lost "two sacks of apples," four dollars, a halter, two dollars, and five dollars' worth of "corn and cheese." Beavers is out a bowie knife, worth a dollar and a half, and one Billson five dollars' worth of bridles. Isaac Clarke is submerged in woe by the loss of "parts of harness," worth three dollars. One man mourns the loss of meat to the value of a dollar and a half. Daniel Mershan lost seven dollars and thirty-four cents worth of "jewelry and pictures," while Ralph P. Morrison suffered the loss of "one breastpin." Wm. Phillips, he and his friends, Septimus Reynolds and R. W. Eakins, solemnly swore was worth one dollar. Henry Phillips wants pay from the State Treasury for a three-dollar "pistol" and and a one-dollar knife. And so on and so forth.

Mrs. Harriet Colwell, a widow lady seventy years of age, was so severely injured, last week, by falling down stairs, at the residence of William Oliver, Gambier, that she died two days afterward.

An itinerant clock mender recently died in Milton township, Ashland county, and an examination of his room brought to light $5,000 in money, and other property to the amount of $1,500, which he had secreted in various places. It is thought there is much more hid in other places, and it is rumored he buried several thousand dollars in specie, some years before his death.

The Marietta *Register* says: Michael Quinn, aged thirteen years, son of Daniel Quinn, of Union township, was accidentally shot on Sunday last, by a gun in the hands of a brother, a few years older. There were four boys together at the house of Mr. Seary, a neighbor. The elder boy was sitting in a chair, holding the gun across his knees. While in this position the gun was discharged, the entire load of shot striking young Quinn on the right side, and entering, lodged there. He died on Monday morning.

This quiet bit of sarcasm is from the pen of "Tom" Reynolds, of the Akron *Beacon*: "The Indiana Legislature has adjourned *sine die, sine anchoryuie.*"

Gov. Hayes has made his home at Fremont.

The Delaware *Gazette* says that the "Rev. M. J. Cramer, a former well known student at Ohio Wesleyan University, brother-in-law of the President, and Minister to Denmark, is now on a visit to his friends in this country."

The Bristol *Phœnix* says: "Mr. John Bullock, familiarly known as 'Uncle John,' who will be one hundred and four years old in June next, had an attack of pneumonia last week, and when convalescent remarked to one of his sons, 'That was a severe attack; if I'd been an old man I guess it would have fetched me.'"

Four hundred thousad cigars were manufactured in Belmont county in the month of March, upon which the Internal revenue tax amounted to $2,000.

The Noble County Agricultural Fair will be held at Sarahsville on October 8th, 9th and 10th.

The Massillon *American* says: The Massillon Iron and Coal Company, on Saturday last, purchased at public sale, at Cleveland, the rolling mill at Bedford, Cuyahoga county, for twenty-five thousand one hundred and one dollars. The mill and the machinery are in excellent condition, and can be erected at a cost of three hundred thousand dollars. It is the purpose of the company to remove the rolling mill to this city immediately, and build up on the ground lately occupied by the furnace of the Massillon Iron and Steel Company, in the northern part of the city, at the junction of the three railroads.

Colonel Jacob Stever has disposed of his interest in the Volcano Furnace, Massillon, to Anthony Howells, for sixty-five thousand dollars.

The Stark county Agricultural Society will hold their fair on the grounds at Canton commencing on September 29, and continuing four days.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP—

The Partnership heretofore existing between AM ROSE SARRICKS, SAMUEL TATE and SAMUEL ARMSTRONG, under the firm name of A. SARRICKS & CO. 240 Liberty street, is this day Dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued at the same stand by A. SARRICKS.

Pittsburgh, May 7, 1873.

OFFICE OF THE

UNITED STATES

Centennial Commission

No. 904 Walnut Street.

Philadelphia, April, 1873.

Proposals for Plans

FOR THE

Centennial Anniversary Buildings

Architects, Engineers and others are hereby invited to offer preliminary sketches or designs for the buildings to be Erected on Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, for the International Exhibition in 1876.

Specifications and other documents prepared for those desiring to compete for the design, together with information as to the premiums to be paid for the designs that may be selected, will be furnished on application to ERWIN SMITH, Secretary to the Centennial Commission, No. 904 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

A Model will be required to be placed in the hands of the Secretary of the Commission

Before Noon on the 15th day of July, 1873,

After which time no designs will be received.

By direction of the Committee on Plans and Architecture.

A. T. GOSHORN, Chairman.

6

FURNITURE

At Reduced Prices.

J. W. WOODWELL & SONS,

97, 99 and 101 Third Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PARLOR, LIBRARY, CHAMBER, DINING ROOM, HALL and OFFICE

Furniture

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

PEARL WHEAT

IS WITHOUT DOUBT THE MOST

Delicious, Wholesome and Nourishing

Preparation of nature's great food ever produced. Essentially nothing but the woody fibre and a portion of the starch grains are removed by the process, leaving the starch gluten and the greatest part of the mineral substances of the grain, all that is nourishing in the wheat. The removal of the woody fibre makes it far more palatable than is the various preparations of wheat now in the market. No other article of food contains such proper proportions of the requirements of the whole human system. To those suffering from INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, and troubles of an ostary kaable, it will prove invaluable. As "BREAKFAST DISH it is unequaled. Our best physicians have say it is of more importance than anything else that can be found. Try it once and you will always be without it. Ask your Grocer or Druggist for a Package. Manufactured only by the

Pearl Wheat Manufacturing Co.,

185 to 195 FIRST AVE., Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. B. HAYS.....WM. B. HAYS, JR.

WM. B. HAYS & SON,

PORK PACKERS,

DEALERS IN

Bacon, Mess Pork, Dried Beef, Lard, Lard Oil, Carbon Oils

Curers of the celebrated

Star-Anchor Brand Extra Sugar-Cured Hams.

ROSADALIS'S PURIFIES THE BLOOD

THE GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY

for the Cure of Scrofulous Taint, Rheumatism, White Swelling, Gout, Goitre, Consumption, Bronchitis, Nervous Debility and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the Blood.

The merits of this valuable preparation are so well known that a passing notice is but necessary to remind the readers of this journal of the propriety of always having a bottle of this medicine among their stock of family necessities.

Certificates can be presented from many leading Physicians, Ministers, and heads of families throughout the South, testifying to the highest terms. *The Proof is in the Extract of Rosadalis.*

DR. R. WILSON CARR, of Baltimore, says "He has used it in cases of Scrotula and other diseases he has used satisfaction.

DR. T. C. PUGH, of Baltimore, recommends it to all persons suffering with diseased Blood, saying it is superior to any preparation he has ever used.

REV. DARNEY BALL, of the Baltimore M. E. Conference South, says he has been so much benefitted by its use that he cheerfully recommends it to all his friends and acquaintances.

CRAVEN & CO., Druggists, at Gordonsville, Va., say it never failed to give satisfaction.

SAML. G. McFADDEN, Murfreesboro, Tennessee says it cured him of Rheumatism when all else failed.

Did space admit, we could give you testimonials from every State in the South from persons known to every man, woman and child either personally or by reputation.

Rosadalis is sold by all Druggists.

CLEMENTS & CO., Baltimore,

Sole Proprietors.

JOHN F. HENRY,

No. 8 College Place, New York, Wholesale Agency.

ROSADALIS'S PURIFIES THE BLOOD

MERCHANT TAILOR.

B. TIEGEL,

No. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET.

Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Spring and Summer Wear, AT LOWEST PRICES.

A New Father Matthew.

Father Matthew's mantle has evidently fallen upon the shoulders of Father Nugent, of Liverpool, who is doing about as much for temperance as any man now in the flesh. Within the past fourteen months he has inducted nineteen thousand drinking persons to become teetotallers, and seventy-five per cent. of that number have kept their pledges inviolate, notwithstanding the fact that the majority of them belong to the lowest classes in this community. In February of last year he inaugurated a temperance league in one of the Catholic churches of Liverpool, and so successful was it that in two months he had branches in three or four other churches of the city. One branch alone comprises over three thousand members, and the organization and enthusiasm are so complete under the inspiration of the Reverend Father, that the whole city is to be redeemed from drunkenness by moral suasion goes on at a marvelous rate. His work commenced in December of last year, but he has now begun to save the many women who, in a great city, also fall into the vice of intemperance. He has already brought together in a place known as Newsome's Circus, about 1,500 women and girls who gained their living by hawking wares through the streets. Before these were there so many bare-headed women brought together in the city, and for two hours they were kept perfectly happy by excellent music and a fund of appropriate amusement. After that he spoke to them upon intemperance, while they listened to him with patience, and seemed to be much impressed.

M. DE LESSEPS is consoled. When he sought assistance of England in his Suez Canal enterprise, Palmerston persistently gave him the cold shoulder, and when the Foreign Secretary spoke of the enterprise as being fettered with physical difficulties which would prove to be insurmountable, English capitalists generally refused to do anything toward raising the requisite amount of money. Of the six-teen million pounds expended on the canal twelve million were furnished by France, and now that the project has turned out to be successful, M. de Lesseps, who virtually controls it, makes English money pay for their lack of enthusiasm and foresight. Any legal questions which come up in connection with the company are settled by French courts, and English shareholders engaged in trade with the East are consequently very apt to find themselves at a loss for any remedy against what they may consider unjust decisions. For upwards of a year now the canal dues have been charged upon a gross tonnage, and not upon the net tonnage, and this has been equivalent to a rise of 50 per cent. in those dues. This came as England dear, for out of every hundred ships going through the canal seventy-nine fly the British flag.

CANDIDATES.

FOR ASSEMBLY—

Middle District, outside of City.

HARRY W. HORBACH,

Late Captain Co. H, 83d Reg. P. V., Wilkins Township, subject to decision of Republican County Convention. d*

FOR ASSEMBLY—

R. S. P. McCALL,

Of Tarentum, subject to decision of Republican County Convention. d*

FOR ASSEMBLY—

District North of the Rivers.

H. K. SAMPLE,

Shaler township. Subject to decision of Republican County Convention. d*

FOR ASSEMBLY—

B. C. CHRISTY,

Of Sewickley borough, subject to decision of Republican County Convention. d*

FOR STATE SENATE—

CHARLES JEREMY,

Seventh ward, Pittsburgh, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. d*

FOR CORONER—

ALEX. A. McCANDLESS, M.D.,

Pittsburgh, subject to approval of the forthcoming Republican County Convention. d*

FOR ASSEMBLY—

A. B. YOUNG,

Of Robinson township, subject to decision of Republican County Convention. d*

FOR CORONER—

WM. M'CALLIN,

Seventh ward, Pittsburgh, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. d*

FOR STATE SENATE—

GEO. H. ANDERSON

Will be a Candidate for Renomination, subject to approval of the Republican County Convention. d*

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER

WM. H. CLARK,

Of North Fayette township, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention No. 5.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER

JOHN A. SCOTT

Will be a candidate for re-nomination to the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. d*

FOR ASSEMBLY—

WILLIAM COATES,

Millvale borough, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY—

M. G. COREY,

Of Braddock's Borough, late Captain Company G, 83d Pennsylvania Volunteers, subject to the decision of Republican Nominating Convention No. 3.

FOR PROTHONOTARY—

B. F. KENNEDY,

Of Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY—

WILLIAM SWISSHELM,

Of Wilkins township, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention, No. 3.

FOR PROTHONOTARY—

JOSEPH ROSS

Will be a Candidate for Re-nomination to the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention, No. 3.

DRY GOODS:

AT

McKEE'S